RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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FOUNDED BY SIR FHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 167 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
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3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,

Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P and O. SAILINGS to PLAY MOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
17 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA *	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA	MOOLTANx	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK†		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA*		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA	....	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	....	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
29 ,,	BANCHI	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA	....	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	....	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA		16585
19 ,,	RAZMAK Fi.		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA S A.		7 952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
2 Ap	NARKUNDA.		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK i.		10:02
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN		20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

F First Class Passengers only.

S. Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

x —1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
t o Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
" —2nd " Saloon to London £54, & £52.
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

(A) The "China" will call at Karachi leaving that Port on the 24th March.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions . . . £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Pombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
29th July	MADURA ..	8,975
12th Aug.	MANTOLA ..	8,965
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8 246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
16th July	NAGPORE * ..	Straits, China & Japan,
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

* Cargo steamer. Does not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
16th July	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi
21st ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
2 st ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.

Owing to the Moonsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
SYDNEY MARU	4105	5 July	20 July
xTOYOOKA MARU	7098	18 July	25 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	16 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	3028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.

* Passenger Steamers.
x For uticorin.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 29279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60.00,00
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30.00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES.

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.

Lalubhai Samaldas, Esq., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
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Rao Saheb Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Major R. S. Parab (Khangi Karbhari, Baroda State).
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper, and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

Manufactured at
THE MOST UPTODATE FACTORY IN INDIA.

GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND CEMENT

produces most perfect concrete.

Send for our "A TALK ABOUT PORTLAND CEMENT"
—It is free to Engineers, Architects and Building Contractors.

SELLING AGENTS:

SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established by Royal Charter 1824

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000.000
£ 6,666,66'
Reserve Funds ..... F 43.196.861
£ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM
(Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.

British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.

Japan:—Kobe.

China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—32, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted;

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29 Grey Street; CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agent, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

B. C. P. W." ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.

"B. C. P. W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream

MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can be had from all chemists or from their SOLE AGENTS,

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

(Phone No. 40784.)

18, Lamington Road, and at Pandhurst Road,
GRANT ROAD GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An INQUIRY CLERK in one of the Local Indian Banks. Starting salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply stating qualifications, age and previous experience to Box No. 1759, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A26978

WANTED.—A B.COM. for Tilokchand Jain High School, Indore. Applications not mentioning age, caste, experience (if any), and minimum demands will not be entertained. The SECRETARY
A R3505

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rapid Successful Training. Boarding Seat FREE, Railfare Paid, Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—Director, Royal Telegraph School, Registered, Delhi.
A R3398

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Nadiad, Mhow, Jubbulpore, Sholapur, Miraj, Bangalore, Mysore and Jhansi. Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—GLASS POTTERY EXPERT MOTOR ENGINEER, knowing telephone and electric work, cook knowing European and Indian dishes for small Rajputana State. Cook, Punjab European Hotel, good confectioner. CONTINENTAL SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, SHAHDARA, DELHI.
A R3507

WANTED. — MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank Limited, to be opened very shortly in Madras, Bombay and Bengal. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or Government Papers essential. Please apply with all particulars stating what cash security he can deposit and pay acceptable, to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra U.P.
A 26976

WANTED— A VETERINARY ASST. SURGEON for the Kangundi Zemindar to take charge of Poultry Farming, Cattle and Sheep Breeding operations. The salary will be Rs. 60 per mensem plus 50 per cent. of the profits accruing from the Sheep and Poultry operations. A man with some years of experience will be preferred. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. K. J. V. NAIDU, Zemindar of Kangundi, Kuppam Post, N. Arcot Dt., Madras Presidency.
A R3460

SITUATIONS WANTED.

UNDER-GRADUATE well up in correspondence and typing seeks some responsible POST. Please write to Box No. 1756, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3496

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—ROOMS and GODOWNS in Dabholkar Wada, Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpaty.
C R3488

TO BE LET to Hindus only—FLATS on Hughes Road, Chowpaty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, Harvey Road, Chowpaty.
C R3487

PROFESSION.

ANNUAL READING—Rupee Note, birth particulars or time. EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Vizagapatam.
P R3500

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD,

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from the middle and APPLES, end of July, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit Apply to A. H. LEE, Pundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F R3162

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SURPLUS STOCKS, salvage, secondhand machinery, going concerns stock good. will secondhand cars. Local auctioneers are prepared to dispose at best prices and quick sales. Particulars to Box No. 1717, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T 26807

PARTIES interested in dry Mahora seeds —known as Dowli and Gooli—(Bassia Latifolia) please to apply to the undersigned. The quantity ready for immediate sale is nearly 2,500 Bengal Mds., which will be put to auction on 24th instant. Those unable to attend auction, may send in their offer—stating price per md., free rail Unai-Bansda Road. A. P. KODAISIA, Forest Officer, Bansda State (Surat).
T R3506

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21262.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

Medows Street. Fort, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

NEW SEXUAL SCIENCE.—Important and New Discoveries in. A wonderful instructive BOOKLET FREE. Bernard Palissyoo, Rawalpindi.
L T.F.

EDUCATIONAL.

G. D. A. Enrolments have begun at BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE. The finest results achieved by this Institute this year at this Examination positively prove its superior training. The new Session has already commenced from the 21st June. We invite thorough inquiries before joining. YUSUF BUILDING, Fort Bombay.
M26773

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of August, 1926, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1926.

2—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th day of July, 1926, to the 7th day of August, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

KILACHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th July, 1926.
26971

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of Hygiene, School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta. The appointment is open to the medical profession generally in India. It is a whole time appointment. The tenure of the appointment is five years subject to extension at the discretion of Government.

2. If an I.M.S. officer is selected his pay will be Rs. 900-2350/ per mensem according to rank; plus a non-practising allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem.

3. If a non-I.M.S. officer is selected

(i) He will be allowed pay at Rs. 850-150/3-1000-100/2-2,000 per mensem plus a non-practising allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem.

(ii) His appointment will be terminable on one year's notice on either side.

(iii) The appointment is non-pensionable but if already in Government service will be allowed to count service towards pension otherwise the following provident fund concessions will be allowed:—

Personal subscription at 8 1/3 per cent. of salary and Government contribution 75 per cent. of subscription credited half yearly. Interest will accumulate at the same rate as in the General Provident Fund.

(iv) The successful applicant will be required to execute an Agreement.

4. All applications with copies of testimonials to be submitted to the SURGEON-GENERAL with the Government of Bengal before 1st August, 1926.
26934

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum free of Income Tax for the half year ended 30th June, 1926, has been declared payable on and after the 26th July, to registered Shareholders on the 30th June, 1926.

WARRANTS for the amount of dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

Early intimation should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th July, 1926.
26963

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 per cent. per annum with effect from 1st August, 1926.

There will be no change in the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, which will remain at 3½ per cent. per annum.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE, (Offg),
Managing Governors.

Bombay, 12th July, 1926. 26945

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICE.

IMPERIAL COMMERCE COMPANY.

Amrut Building, Dhougal Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with effect from 10th of March, 1926, the business of the above firm as dealers in Turpentine, Wood-chemicals, and Distillates, etc., has been taken over with its good-will, etc., by our client, Mr. A. B. PUNDE. His former partner in the said business, Mr. D. H. Sohoni, with his representative Mr. B. M. Ranade have since 10th March, 1926, no connection with the Firm, and no authority to do business or incur any liabilties or obligations for or in the name of the Firm.

CHOKSEY AND CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.

7, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay.
26977

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2631 OF 1925.

DWARKADAS TRIBHOWANDAS ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

NAROTAM DAMODAR AND ANOTHER ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of February, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 6th day of August, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure situate at Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement according to title deeds 157 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 36399, New No. 11235, Old Survey No. 1 and New Survey No. 7279, together with dwelling house stable and all buildings and structure standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2969, Street Nos. 57-61 and bounded, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the said Walkeshwar Road, on or towards the North by vacant Government ground and on or towards the South by the property of Premdas Bairagi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26922

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2114 of 1924.

MADHAVJI KANJI and others...Plaintiffs.

vs.

MANEKLAL JAGJIVAN ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale, made in the above suit and bearing date the 28th day of January, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 30th day of July, 1926, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure together with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Sankli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement including the portion given up for a Road (577.77) five hundred and seventy-seven decimal point seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger plot of land which is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 29, 95, 96, 49, 172, 281, and 191, New Nos. 13531, 13602, C/13710, 13552, 13688 and 13803, Old Survey Nos. 284, 294 and 295 and New Survey Nos. 1-2-3/3549 1B/3587, 3F and 4C/3550 and part of 3589 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1778 of the Byculla Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the other moiety of the Road leading to the premises and beyond that by the property of Premsukhdas Oderam, on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedalli Kaderalli, on or towards the South by the property of Premsukhdas Oderam and on or towards the North by the property of Esoofalli Mahomedalli and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3916 (1) and Street No. 105 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. DABHOLKER AND JESHTARAM, Attorneys for the defendant abovenamed at No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26885

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2011 of 1925.

BHICAJI BOMONJI CHINOY and Another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

MURADALI GULAMHUSEIN NAGINAWALA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his Office in the Court-house on FRIDAY, the 16th day of July, 1926, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, admeasuring 956 square yards or thereabouts on and being Plot No. 9 of the Dadar-Matunga Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, in the City and Island of Bombay and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and bounded on the North-East by a road 66 feet in width, on the South-East by Plot No. 10 of the said estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, on the South-West partly by the property belonging to the said estate of the said Trustees and partly by the property belonging to Dinsha Mancherji Dastoor, and on the North-West by Plot No. 8 of the said estate of the said Trustees agreed to be leased to Chhotalal Bhagwandas, and forms a portion of premises bearing New Survey Nos. 1200 and 1203, and assessed by the Municipality under F Ward No. 6648 (3) and Street No. 215-B, and which said premises are in the occupation or possession of the tenants of the Receiver who is the first Plaintiff herein.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. JHAVERY & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named, at Yusuf Building (1st Floor), Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26792

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1242 of 1925.

RAMJANALLI LALJI SAJAN. — ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

TARMAHOMED MAHOMED SHAMJI. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th day of March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 13th day of August, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 O'Clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate on the south side of the second Peerkhan Street, of the first Nagpada Estate of the City Improvement Trust Board, in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and which piece of land admeasures 642 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by a service passage on the south by the said second Peerkhan Street on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Dr. Nagindas and on the West by a passage and beyond that by the property of Ramchandra Kumbhar and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3692 and Cadastral Survey No. 1440 of the Byculla Division and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3631-34 Street No. 55-C59, 61-1

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MAHOMED ALI & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of June, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
26966

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 10,000 TONS AND 5,000 CWTS. OF EARTH.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, Receiver, appointed in Suit No. 5 of 1926 (Mariambai vs. Allana Fateh Mahomed), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms,—

About 5,000 cwts earth lying at Kolsa Bunder, Mazagon, Port Trust Land.

About 3,000 tons earth at Kathi Charan, Ghogha, Bhavnagar.

About 4,000 tons at Mora, near Juma Musjid, Ghoga, Bhavnagar.

About 3,000 tons at Chitra, Bhavnagar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 1st Floor, Florence House, opp. Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, rich and selected pieces of household furniture, dining table chairs, sideboard, dinner wagon and dumb waiter, writing table, chairs, cabinets, chiffioner, Godrej safe, pictures, wall ornaments, best teakwood glass door almyrahs, blackwood cupboards, teakwood and iron cots, marble top wash hand tables, and side cabinets, Baba iron cots, rich crockery and glassware, cooking utensils, meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of R. S. Forage, Esq.
Furniture on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

with
BESSIE LOVE
Adapted from the play, "Great Music," by Martin Brown; scenario by Josephine Lovett.
9 Reels
DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME 6-30 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

LOOK
Rs. 90/-
Will Bring you securedly packed in a wooden crate and freight paid to your station
WELLINGTON
GUARANTEED ALL BRITISH

Gent's Roadster cycle with Dunlop cord tyres, B. S. A. free wheel, 2 rim brakes, mudguards, 3 coil comfortable spring saddle, rubber pedals, Lucas pathfinder oil lamp, King of bells, Dunlop plated pump, toolbag, complete set of tools, oiler. Rs. 25 must be sent as advance by M. O., the balance by V.P.P.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
(Opp. Messrs Thomas Cook & Son.)
313, Bornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
Also Arsenal Road, - - - POONA.

"KESARI KUTEERAM."
INDIAN CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.
MADRAS.
1
Kesari's
Lodhra
OR THE
UTERINE TONIC
AROON WOMEN
CURES ALL DISORDERS PECULIAR TO THE FAIR SEX
PREPARED BY-DR K.N.KESARI
KESARI KUTEERAM, MADRAS

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 15.

S S Cape St. Marten, Wilson Sourabaya.
S S Barpeta, Bertagh, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

July 16.

S S Bahadur, Maclean Calcutta.
S S Tucaloosa City, Phelon Calcutta.
S S Armeniston, Hopkerk, Jeddah.
S S Vita, Denne, Busreh.
S S Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.

LOADING.

July 15.

Steamer Wartenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Zembra for Hull.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, July 15)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Tuscaloosa City, 3450, Mad as 16/7 M M and Co.
2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 17/7, M M and Co.
3 Aquileia, 4201, Genoa 15/7 L T & M Italina.
4 Wildenfels 3794, Karachi 19/7 L E Edwardes Ltd.
5 Hoogkerk, 3170, Karachi, 23/7, E D Sassoon and Co.
6 Madura, 5464, 17/7 Karachi, M M and Co.
7 Wartenfels 3766 Karachi N.F. L Edwards Ltd.
8 C/o Venice 5223, Karachi, 21/7, K Nixon and Co.
10 Karapara 3722, Durban, 21/7 M M & Co.
14 Nagpore, 3226, Japan, 17/7 M M & Co.
15 Manora, 4987, London, 15/7, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Tarantia, 3098, N.F.N.F Graham Trading Co.
3 Baroda, 1899, Busrah 21/7 M M & Co.
5 Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe, 25/7, O S Kaisha.
7 Nippon 3959 Colombo 16/7 L Edwards Ltd.
8 Sydney Maru, 2523, Osaka, 19/7, N Y Kaisha.
9 Tacoma Maru, 3642, Japan, 15/7 O. S Kaisha.
10/11 Clan Lindsay 2503 Chittagong 19/7, James Finlay and Co.
12/13 Bahadur 2936, Calcutta 16/7 T Morrison and Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Canara, 3889, Rangoon, 18/7, M M and Co.
C/R Garmula, 3234, N F, N F, M M and Co.
D/E Armanestan 3230 Jeddah 16/7 A Nemezee and Co.
K Takliwa 3742 N.F. N F M M & Co.
N Kidderpore 3263 Karachi, 18/7 M M and Co.
O/S Cranefield 3213 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
P Nurjehan 3379 Java 16/7 T Morrison and Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Vareja from Busrah. Agents M M and Co.:—

From Busrah:—36 bags almonds 34 bags sheep skins, 12 bags old brass 1 bundle gold bars,—1 bundle specie, 5 bundles gold coins, 565 baskets wet dates, 480 baskets wet dates and 8 bags old copper.

From Karachi:—62 bags Rice, 265 bags wheat, 484 bags grams 134 bags common seed, 26 bags drakh, 13 bags Raisins, 20 bags paper khar 20 thellas paper khar, 65 thellas fish maws, 12 bdle fish bones, 86 bdles mettie Kathi, 858 bales cotton 30 Boras cotton, 40 bundles wool. 19 bales wool, 54 cases salted fish, 23 bags salted fish, 12 bundles old jute cloth, 57 baskets mangoes, 50 pockets grapes, 89 cases Kishmish 25 pockets Kish Mish, 35 bags Kish Mish, 5 bales cotton piecegoods, 8 cases cotton piece goods, 17 cases dry fruits, 5 bags pistas.

From Bushire:—3 bundle specie. 1 Envelopes C. notes.

S S Baroda from Busrah Agents M M and Co.:—

From Busrah:—113 packages old brass, 20 bags galls 4 bags Almonds 6 bags drugs 6 bags lamb skins.

From Bushire:—54 bales cotton, 34 bags cotton seeds, 124 bags Al. kernels 43 bags Raisins 21 bundle Attari 140 bundle wool 12 bundles skins.

From Bahrein:—7 bundles Skin. 5 bundles wool. 1 bundle silver. 5 Tins pearls 3 tins gold coins 6 cases Intestine.

From Muscat:—10 bags cuttles 17 bags Senna leaves, 1798 bags sardines 18 bdles Salted fish 2 bundles Specie.

From Koweit:—60 bundles wool, 1 bdle Specie 1 bundle Gold coins, 2 bdles sheep skins.

From Bunder Abbas:—61 bdle Rose buds 126 bdles wool, 5 bdles Attari 15 jottas Cotton.

From Mohammerah:—28 bdles skins.

From Karachi:—100 bags Giam 50 bags Bone dust, 60 cases Kishmish 13 pkt. Kishmish, 14 bales cotton 50 cases condensed milk 15 cases Electric Bulbs.

S S Bahadur from Calcutta. Agents Turner Morrison and Co. Ld.:—

From Calcutta:—21 drums linseed oil 35 drums paint, 1048 kegs paint 40 drums black Enamel, 27 bales Hessian cloth, 55 bales cotton waste, 222 bales paper 40 bales Jute canvas 100 bales gunnies or H cloth 65 cases medicine 42 cases Ink, 13 cases Electric wire, 518 bags betel nuts, 200 nos. gas cylinder 1515 pieces C I fitting, 243 pieces Iron tubes 72 coils Manila rope, 15 packages Manila rope, 3 drums Turpentine 5 cases Umbrella ribs, 4 cases Lubricating oil, 6 drums Lubricating oil, 39 bags wax.

From Calicut:—1908 bags cocoanuts, 880 bales cotton.

From Madras:—12 bales wool, 1960 bales cotton, 220 bales cotton waste, 80 bdles cotton waste 94 Nos. empty gas cylinder, 10 bundles Hing, 14 cases medicine 6 drums lubricating oil.

From Tuticorin:—140 bales Senna leaves 139 cases Tea, 75 bags Tea, 4 bags cardamoms.

From Mallipuram:—14 crates Banghy Boxes, 300 cases vegetable oil 196 half chest Tea, 265 bundles coir yarn.

From Coconada:—50 bales cotton.

S S Karapara from Durban Agents M M and Co.:—

From Durban:—913 tons coal 45 cases oranges 1 case sovereigns 6 boxes Sovereign, 8 boxes fine gold, 17 bars silver.

From Zanzibar:—3 cases silver coins, 4 cases Ivory 15 pieces Ivory. 219 bales cloves 25 bags Bajree 11 bags Dara, 398 pieces Karambate wood, 26 bundles old brass and copper, 4 bundle old zinc.

From Daressalam:—66 bundles old metal 18 bundles old zinc and lead 68 bundles old copper and brass 9 tasks Ivory.

From Mombasa:—150 bags Potatoes 8 bdles goat skins. 20 nos. empty drums.

From Kilindini:—5 bdle hides 5290 bales cotton.

S S Razmak from Aden. Agents M M and Co.:—

From London/Aden:—8 boxes bar gold.

From Aden:—55 bags Bajree, 35 bags gum Arabic, 5 bags cowries, 25 cases specie, 4 boxes Specie, 9 cases canned fruits.

From Port Said/Aden: 4 cases gold bar-

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Kazi's Dhabba, Matta Pole, Ahmedabad City.

DON'T BE PUZZLED.
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants, Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-8, Lakshmi Dett's Lane,
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers Price Annas Fourteen.
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. the VICEROY of INDIA
AND
H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.
V. V. WAGH
SCULPTOR
6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY 4.
Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.
Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

DISTRIBUTED GRATIS and POST FREE
BOYHOOD'S PERILS & MANHOOD'S CURSE
An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 15.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77 8
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102-10
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104-2
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108-7
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107-2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100-9
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106-10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107-10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108-12
6 1/2 B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113-6
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103
4 per cent. Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88-4
Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, July 14.

Hongkong Bank £131 1/2
Chartered Bank £21 1/2
National Bank £18 3/4
P and O Bank £9 3/4
Eastern Bank £5 7/8

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

Bombay, July 15.

	Rs. as. Rs.
KHADI	
Textile	„ 0 12 9
Century	„ 0 12 0
Jacob	„ 0 12 0
E. D. Sassoon	„ 0 12 0
Elphinstone	„ 0 11 6
Apollo	„ 0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In.—	
Standard	Per lb. 1 1 3
Century 91½-92½	„ 1 1 0
Century 6404-8705	„ 1 1 0
Hindustan	„ 1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	„ 1 1 6
Phoenix	„ 1 1 3
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„ 1 0 6
Manekji (Patangia)	„ 1 0 9
Kaliamardan	„ 1 1 0
Daud Sahib	„ 1 0 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5503:—	
Rachael Mill	Per lb. 1 1 8
Hindustan Mill	„ 1 1 3
David Mill	„ 1 1 9
Apollo Mill	„ 1 1 9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—	
Swan Finlay	Per lb. 1 1 6
Gold Mohor	„ 1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—	
Textile (Hand)	Per lb. 1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	„ 1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	„ 1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	„ 0 15 9
Tata Mill (Darji)	„ 1 0 0
Sakuntala	„ 1 0 0
Sundari Brand	„ 0 15 9
Globe	„ 0 15 0
Rachael	„ 0 15 6
Palkhi	„ 1 0 0
Maher	„ 1 0 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	„ 1 0 0
Textile	„ 1 0 0
Century	„ 0 15 6
Maher	„ 1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards.—	
Spring (Balance)	„ 1 2 0
Jacob	„ 1 1 0
Century	„ 1 2 0
Mun Mill	„ 1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance)	„ 1 1 0
Century	„ 1 1 0
Jacob E. D.	„ 1 0 0
Mun Mill	„ 1 1 6
1386 Tata	„ 3 2 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—	
Bombay Cotton	Per piece 4 4 0
Jamshed	„ 4 4 0
Century	„ 4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney	„ 4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	„ 4 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—	
5800 Sholapur	„ 11 8 0
2020 Jacob	„ 6 4 0
5800 Kurla	„ 9 0 0
1325 Morarji	„ 6 6 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—	
Pearl Pabaney	„ 8 8 0
Hindustan	„ 8 14 0
E D Rachael	„ 7 0 0
SALITA:—	
Century	„ 0 15 9
Textile	„ 0 15 9
Spring (Merchant)	„ 1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—	
777 Kohinoor	Per piece 2 8 0
777 Crescent	„ 2 7 0
Apollo David	„ 2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 13 15 16:—	
Kanta	Per lb. 1 5 0
Great	„ 1 4 6
Phoenix	„ 1 5 0
Tata	„ 1 4 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.	
Hindustan	„ 1 1 6
David	„ 1 0 9
Mahel	„ 1 0 9
Market Dull.	

Fit in the Morning Fresh all day

"The doctor prescribed Sanatogen and already after a few days I found a great change. Not only my appetite improved but a great and indescribable feeling of cheerfulness came over me."

So wrote a man who had been dragged down by fever and nerves to an "absolute wreck."

"Sanatogen and Sanatogen alone saved his life," wrote a surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, about another patient.

Very significant words these, showing clearly the amazing health-building qualities of Sanatogen.

When your health goes down-hill, when you feel listless, "nervy," or weak, then decide to use Sanatogen, the tonic-food that really revitalizes your whole system, that builds up the nerves and renews the blood, because it infuses into the cells of your body the very elements — phosphorus and albumin — that spell: Strength.

You too can live a healthy life again, rising in the morning refreshed and enjoying the day's work and recreations with youthful energy.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day, then you will be able to feel the happy difference it makes within a few weeks.

At all chemists — At all stores
SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food.

He Keeps Young.

He is 60 years old but he feels less than 20. Brimful of health and vitality and the sheer joy of being alive. That's the Kruschen feeling! You can get it too if you take your little dose of Kruschen Salts *every day*. Put as much as will cover a silver 4-anna piece in your morning cup of tea or coffee, and you cannot taste it.

Kruschen contains just those six salts of Nature which your body needs. It clears your blood, gives you a good appetite, takes away headaches, restores the liver and kidneys to healthy activity, and banishes the pains of Gout and Rheumatism.

Start the Kruschen habit to-day, the habit of cheerfulness, happiness and bounding health and vitality.

Kruschen Salts
GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

Just a cup-and a spoon and a little water cold or warm-and
HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK
is made—in a moment!
As a rapid energiser Horlick's is essential to the man of action as well as the convalescent
In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 15.

To-day Reuter reported 6 points down to 1 point up in New York futures. The market opened steady but soon after declined on long liquidation. Again advanced on reports of further rains in Eastern Belt. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 5 points higher.

The consumption of American Mills during the monthe of June was 519,000 bales against 517,000 bales in May last as compared with 494,000 bales last year and 359,000 bales in the year 1924.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents, Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The Weekly weather Report of the United States Agricultural Bureau says:

"The weekly weather report is better than expected. In the West fair progress has been made, except there is some flea damage. In the East there are some complaints of rank growth."

Crop estimate:—Mr. Theodore H. Price estimates crop 14,870,000 bales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 14th inst. as under:—

"Weekly Government weather report better than expected."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable D/. 14th inst. (5.35 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Think advance far enough for present. Recommend profit taking rebuying on reactions."

The local markets are entirely closed today.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a fairly good demand.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 15.

The following are the receipts of cotton rpoduce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th July, 1926:—

Cotton	6,079 bales
Wheat	4,354 Cwts.
Linseed	3,345 ,,
Rape, etc.	602 ,,
Gingellyseed	18 ,,
Poppyseed	22 ,,
Groundnuts	327 ,,
Castorseed	2,894 ,,
Rice	1,453 ,,
Myrabollams	2,557 ,,
Cottonseed	412 ,,
Mowraseed	6,133 ,,
Gram	423 ,,
Juwar	171 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	nil
Bajri	483 ,,
Coal	264 Tons

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 15.

	Ready	New.
Bengal Superfine M G	255/60	.....
Bengal Fine M G	240/50	.....
Bengal F G M G	225/35	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	240	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	230/35	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	320/40	.....
Wardha-Hinght. Fine M G	330/40	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/40	.....
Yootmal Fine M G	315/20	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25	.....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	305/15	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	300/10	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	265/75	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	255/65	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	320/40	.....
Broach F G M G	300/10	.....
Muthia Fine M G	240/50	.....
Muthia F G M G	230/40	.....
Dharwar F Good S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	360/70	.....
Westerns Good M G	305/10	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	285/45	.....
Cambodia F G M G	390/400	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	385/95	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon F G M G	300/10	.....
Dhollera F G M G	295/305	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

COTTON REPORT

Since the publication of the Bureau, New York market has been showing considerable strength due to reports of bolvcevil appearance, but it would be quite premature to follow these reports in view of the exaggeration as cables from that quarter suggest. However in sympathy with the advance in New York Futures, our local market tendency hardened and now we have arrived at a level sufficiently favourable for a sale.

Though it is uncertain for the time being, to spot the exact tendency of the foreign markets at this stage, yet, we think sale to sell in view of the good progress of monsoon in India, and we expect a good reaction to follow the present rise.

METALS.

London, July 14.

English Best Selected Copper £63 1/4
Standard Copper GMB £58 4/16
Copper Braziers £75 1/2
Yellow Metal £69 3/4
Hard Spelter £31 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/4
Tin Block £279

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 14.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh		2,90,668	2,95,286
Central India ..	214	3,73,416	3,39,428
Barsi and Nagar ..	157	2,21.731	2,05-555
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,028	97,951
Berar	9	4,74,132	5,69,136
Central Provinces ..	83	2,45,732	2,67,182
Total Oomras ..	464	16,79,707	17,04,538
Dholera	123	2,78,699	3,06,654
N.W. Provinces ..		1,29.516	1,32,112
Rajputana	58	1,09.657	79,006
Sind-Punjab ..	183	2,93,302	3,62,667
Broach		3,12,040	4,56,237
Coompta & Dharwar	1.110	1,44,362	1,84,341
Westerns-Northerns	1,369	97,513	46,290
Cocanada		2,684	1,664
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	237	60,125	32,402
Persian	4	4,394	5 347
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African	2.532	74,873	57,964
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,347	3,513
Total ..	6,079	32,07,476	35,22,984

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 8th July

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	220	5,12,350	6,50,716
Japan & China ..	6,488	16,33,381	18,24,632
Coast Ports ..		22,303	21,042
Up country by Rail.		96,012	14,294
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		82 305	64,207
Total	6,708	23,46,351	25,74,891

COTTON MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 14.

	Liverpool closing	Egyptian closing
July	9.42	15.05
August	9.28	15.00
September	9.18	14.90
October	9.11	14.75
November	9.03	14.70
December	9.04	14.55
January	9.04	14.53
February	9.04	14.50
March	9.09	14.45
April	9.09	14.45
May	9.13	14.40
June	9.12	14.40
July	9.10	14.40

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool 3,600 bales.

Total day's Sales on Spec and for Exp 300 bales.

Total day's Sales of East Indian nil.

NEW YORK MARKETS

Liverpool, July 14.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

	11 a.m. Call	Noon Call
New York		
October	17.24	17.13
January	17.22	17.11
March	17.42	17.31
New Orleans		9 a.m. Call
October		17.09
January		16.97

Liverpool July 14.

Months.	To-day's prices.
October	9.11+.02
December	9.04+.03
January	9.04+.04
March	9.09+.04

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14.

	Good	Fully good	Fine
Scinde	6.40	6.70	7.00
Bengal	6.50	6.80	7.10
Oomra	7.25	7.55	7.85
Broach	7.80	8.20	8.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool July 14.

To-day's opening.

July	9.50+.11
August	9.35+.10
October	9.19+.10
December	9.11+.10
January	9.10+.10
March	9.16+.11
May	9.18+.10
July	9.15+.10

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, July 14.

To-day's opening.

November	14.75+.15

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, July 14.

Months.	To-day's prices.
October	17.29—.06
December	17.29—unchgd
January	17.35+.01
March	17.55—unchgd

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 14.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 7,000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.
Futures at New York October 17.29
Futures at New York December 17.29
Futures at New York January 17.35
Futures at New York March 17.55
Spot Cotton at New York 18.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 18.07
Futures at New Orleans October 17.00
Futures at New Orleans January 16.95
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 3/4
Demand Bills 4.85.87

WHEAT.

London, July 14.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs July sellers 57
Rozario Santa Fe 58½ lbs July nominal 54/6

Tone:—Firm and dearer on bullish Canadian news.

Wheat Australian July sellers 59
Wheat Choice White Karachi July sellers 57/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi Shipping & shipped. Sellers 58
Wheat Choice White Karachi Afloat paid 57/6

Tone:—Firm and dearer on bullish Canadian news.

SEEDS.

London, July 14.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July/August offered £16/7/8
August/September Hull paid £16:15:0
Cottonseed Bombay July/August quoted £8 1/8
Castorseed Bombay July/August sellers £16 1/2
Linseed Bombay July/August sellers £19 1/4
Rapeseed Ferozepore, Usual Bold July/August nominal ton £21
Rapeseed Toria July/August Hamburg sellers ton £21 5/8
Rapeseed Toria July Hull paid ton £21 5/8
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat July/August sellers ton £22 1/2
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore July/August paid ton £20 3/8
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore July/August nominal ton £22 3/8
Tone:—Turn easier.

LINSEED.

London, July 14.

Linseed Calcutta July/August sellers £18:15:0
Linseed Calcutta August/September sellers £18:17:6
Raw Linseed Oil August paid 34/3
Raw Linseed Oil September/December paid 34/9

JAVA SUGAR.

London, July 14.

Fine White Java c and f. Calcutta July/September sellers 15/6 3/4
Fine White Java c and f, Calcutta October/December sellers 15/9
Fine White Java c and f, Calcutta January/March sellers 16/1 1/2
Fine White Java c and f, Bombay July/September sellers 15/7 2/4
Fine White Java c and f, Karachi July/September sellers 15/8 1/2
Cuban Sugar July sellers 11/7 1/2

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 15.

Jute:—Albion 450; Alliance 465-70; Anglo-India 388; Auckland 236/8; Barnagore 162; Bally 170; Birla 8; Belvedere 485; Budge Budge 435; Caledonian 500; Chapdani 140; Clive 34/12; Craig 4; Cheviot 248; Dalhousie 369; Delta 475; Empire 52/12; Fort Gloster 785; Fort William 266; Gondalpara 820; Gourepore 635; Hukumchand 10; Hooghly 69; Howrah 38/8; Kamarhatty 562-66; Kankanarrah 460-64; Kelvin 800; Khardah 400; Kinnison 950; Lansdowne 265; Lawrence 590; Lothian 380; Naihati 435; National 27/8; New Central 558; Northbrook 50; Nudea 43; Orient 215; Presidency 7/4; Reliance 60; Soorah 26; Standard 390; Union 525; Waverly 6/8; Hessian 15/6; Jute 63/2.

Cotton:—Agra United /10/; Dunbar 135; Keshavram Cotton 4/2.

Coal:—Burrakur 20/14; Gusick and Musalia 9/8; Ranegunge 32/12.

Miscellaneous:—B B Petroleum 4/12; B I Corporation 4/8; I I Still 6/12; I Standard wagon 25; Marshalls 3/12; Madon Theatres 3/10; Imperial Bank 1640; Imperial Conty. 420; Indian Cable 4.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady. Cottons and miscellaneous section quiet. Coals remained unchanged. Government securities were steady 3½ per cent Government Paper 77/4; 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 108/4; 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 80/4.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 15.

B. C. RATE—	
Bank's selling T.T.	1|5 27|32
Bank's selling D.D.	1|5 13|16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T. T.	1|5 7|8
Bank's selling D. D.	1|5 29|32
Bank's buying 3 M|st D. A.	1|6 3|16
Bank's buying T. T.	1|5 15|16
Bank's selling D.D.	1|5 31|32
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs.	1365
Bank's buying 3 M|st D. A. Frcs.	1435
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs.	1420
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T. T. Rs.	129 1|2
Bank's buying 60 D|st D. P. Rs.	125 1|2
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D. D. Rs.	153
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D.D. Rs.	199 3|4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D. D. Rs.	157 1|4
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling D. D.	Rs. 276 1|2
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York Dol.	4.86 7|16
London—Paris Frcs.	189.90
London—Switzerland Frcs.	25.10
London—Brussels Frcs.	206.00
London—Rome Liras	142.00
London—Berlin Marks	20.45
TONE OF EXCHANGE—	
Exchange Market steady.	

London, July 14.

Tele Transfers 1/5 31/32
Bar Gold £4/4/10 3/4
Bar Silver Spot 30 1/8 quiet.

London, July 14.

Rentes 3 per cent 46
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 3/16
Tone:—China Banks bought and sold. India small buyer. Market quiet.
Interest day to day Loans 4 3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 day's Market Loans 4 per cent.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25

London, July 14.

Exchange on London in Paris closed
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42 3/4
Exchange on London in Italy 141.25
Exchange Stockholm 18.15
Exchange Oslo 22.19
Exchange Amsterdam 12.10 3/4
Exchange Switzerland 25.11
Exchange Athens 409.00

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 15.

3 Months	4 11|32 per cent.
6 Months	4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate	5 per cent.
Money Call	2 per cent.
Money 1 Month	2 per cent.
Money 3 Months	2 per cent.
Money 6 Months	2 per cent.

Tone of Money Market: Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.

DISCOUNT.

London, July 14.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 11/32 per cent.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 15/32 per cent
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4 per cent.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 15.

Sovereigns Ready	13-8
Sovereigns Forward	13-8
National Bar Gold	21.11-0
Bar gold ready,	Rs. 21-6-9
Bar gold forward	Rs. 21-6-9
Bar gold 2nd settlement	Rs. 21-7-3
Bar silver ready,	Rs. 68-10-0
Bar silver 1st settlement,	68-11-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement,	Rs. 68-9-0

London July 14.

Bar gold ready, s.	84 10 1|2
Silver ready, d.	30 2
Silver forward, d.	30.3

TONE OF SILVER—

Steady. India and China bought. Large amount of business has been done. China sold. Market depends upon China.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, July 14.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/2
War Loan 5 per cent £101
Conversion Loan £76
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent £55 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £56 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) £69 5/8
Government Securities 3 per cent £59 5/8

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To-day! Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 5. Before Virol.

Age 5. After Virol.

Age 18. CYRIL D. COLSTON.

. Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT
3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril L. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (Signed) ———, M.D.

VIROL

School Children need VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of Virol were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

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That is because Mellin's is specially suited to baby's delicate digestion. Any doctor will tell you that if the digestion is right, baby is right. Start with Mellin's to-day, mixed as directed it is the best substitute for breast milk and contains everything needed for proper nutrition.

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THE FOOD THAT FEEDS
Obtainable of all chemists.
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Get your eyes examined by us and Save Your Consultation Fees.

To avoid mistakes please note our address carefully.

We give services of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon holding exceptional testimonials from the world-renowned Royal London (Moorfield) Ophthalmic Hospital for which we charge nothing.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails of July 1, due at 6 a.m.
Harwood League Football (1st Dn.) "Times of India" vs. Police, Cooperage 5-45 p.m. —(2nd Dn.) Matunga Hindus vs. G.I.P. (Mat.) Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Bank Rate:—The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

Telegraph Notification.—The cable Port-Sudan Djedda is interrupted. State telegrams will only be accepted for the Hedjaz via "Port-Sudan Djedda Radio" at usual rates and at sender's risk.

Bombay Teachers' Union.—The Managing Committee of the above Union consists of:—President Mr. K. B. Marzban; Secretaries Messrs. Dhond and Ingle; Treasurer Mr. Ezekiel; and Members Mr. Hamley; Mr. Nanabhoy; Mrs. Stockbridge; Miss Banaji Mr. Nerurkar and Miss Dalal.

New Advocate Congratuated.—A meeting of friends and mainly comprising of Anavils of Pardi taluka residing in Bombay—of Prof. G. N. Joshi, was held on the 4th instant to offer a congratulatory address on his having got through the Advocate's examination. The gathering was well attended and there was great enthusiasm.

Steamer Movements.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of the 10th instant arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 10th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" carrying Bombay Mails of 10th instant ex. s. s. "Razmak" left Aden at 2 a.m. on the 15th instant.

Bachubai Dispensary.—At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of June 1926 was 1459, out of which number 664 were women and 795 children, 429 being boys and 366 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 56.

City's Health.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday, to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—
Small-pox Attack 1; Death nil.
Cholera Attack nil; Death nil.
Plague Attack nil, Death nil.
Influenza Attack nil; Death 1.
Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 108.
Total mortality this day last year was 67.

Social Workers' Training Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, on Saturday (the 17th instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. R. Deshapande will deliver a lecture on "Indian Labour Problem" and Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki on "Industrial Housing." The members of the class will visit the Narottamdas Madhavdas Mental Hospital, Naupada, Thana, on Sunday (18th instant) at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.)

Bombay Shorthand Writers' Association.—Under the auspices of the Association, free speed classes will commence on Saturday (the 17th instant) at 4-30 p.m. at the Bazar Gate Anglo Vernacular School, at the entrance of Bazar Gate Street, opposite Bori Bunder. Classes will be held four days in a week, namely Tuesday and Thursday from 6-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday from 4-30 to 5-30 p.m. Those wishing to join should see the Honorary Secretary at the place mentioned above.

Billiards in Bombay.—The game on Wednesday night at Watsons Hotel, Bombay between Mr. W. Baker — 250, and Mr. J. D. Sopher — 100, was witnessed by a large gathering. Mr. Baker, playing in great form, was the first to wipe off his handicap points and at the interval the scores were: Mr. Baker 69, Mr. Sopher 4, on resumption, Mr. Baker playing a very strong average, ran out with an unfinished break of 21. Mr. Baker scored 320 in eight visits to the table.
Scores:—Mr. W. Baker 250 (breaks 82, 45, 41, 41, 35, 24, 21, 21) and Mr. Sopher 43 (break 21).

National Baby Week, Bombay.—The Standing Committee of the National Baby Week, is having its second educational campaign in the Damoder Thakersey Hall, Parel, on Sunday (the 25th instant) between the hours of 4 and 9 p.m. (S.T.) The programme of the evening consists of an exhibition, a lecture and cinema pictures mainly on Maternity problems.

The exhibition which will be open from 4 to 9 p.m. (S.T.) will contain a variety of exhibits and trained volunteers and nurses will solve the difficulties of enquirers on all health matters. Dr. H. V. Tilak will deliver a lecture and the cinema show will include the film prepared by the Committee "Save the Baby." The programme is open to the public and all are invited to attend.

Dadar Refreshment Bar.—Mr. Jhabwala writes:—"On behalf of the Purity Mission an important question was raised by the pertaining to extention of time in the sale of liquor granted to the Dadar Refreshment Bar. The Excise Department contented that as there was refreshment attached to the said bar and as the Railway authorities desired for it according to Refreshment License the period of sale would continue to be longer, I contended that even Food and Refreshment could be sold for a long time yet liquor could not be sold beyond the proper prescribed time. But low issue could be arrived at till at last the matter was referred to Minister of Department in charge. The Collector of Bombay has now informed the Purity Mission Society that "the question of curtailing the closing hours of refreshment rooms will be taken up for consideration at the next annual meeting of the whole Advisory Committee to be held in September next."

A CONVICT'S COMPLAINT.

ALLEGATION AGAINST JAILOR.

The case in which Pandurang Vertey, a jailor was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 200 by Natwarlal L. Shah, a convict undergoing a term of 14 months in the Byculla House of Correction came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court.

The complainant alleged that on March 9 while he was a under-trial prisoner, he had withdrawn Rs. 320-7-0 from his account with his Bankers, with the magistrate's permission. Out of that he paid Rs. 100 to his pleader, and spent Rs. 7-3-6 after "gharry" hire etc., and gave Rs. 203-3-6 to the accused while he was taken to the prison, in the presence of several convicts. Some days after he hard rumours about his account. He had once asked the accused to supply him with home food; but for that and other facilities he demanded Rs. 100 which the complainant refused to pay. When on April 10th he wanted some soap he was told that in his balance there was only a sum of Rs. 3-3-6. He was surprised at hearing this and complained of the offence to the Third Presidency Magistrate on April 15. But the Magistrate directed him to approach the Chief Presidency Magistrate, before whom he made an application on May 15. The complainant further alleged that one Jamadar Fazluddin had informed him in presence of another prisioner named Manilal Patel that the accused was willing to return his money and that he should withdraw the complaint. The complainant refused to do so.

After Mr. Godinho had cross-examined the complainant the case was adjourned to July 29th.

BAD CHARACTERS DEPORTED AFTER DISCHARGE

Sergeant Mackarthy placed Dada Ibrahim and five others who were arrested on suspicion by the police on June 27 while they were loitering about the docks, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday morning and applied for orders to discharge all the accused as nothing against them was found so far. The Commissioner of Police, however, had after some inquiries ordered deportation of all the accused persons to their native places.

The Magistrate passed orders to discharge the accused.

The police constables wanted to take away the accused persons after they were released as they were to be deported. But Ibrahim Dada saying that he was released resisted and lay flat on the ground. He tried to run away, but the policemen soon hand-cuffed him and took him and the other five out of the Court.

GANJA SMUGGLER FINED.

A young Muslim named Ibrahim Hussein, who was arrested on Wednesday evening by Mr. F. P. Patel, Excise Inspector, at Carnac Road, for selling "ganja" with out a license, was placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Thursday morning.

Mr. Patel said that the accused when arrested was found to have 165 grains of "ganja" valued at Rs. 6-7-6 in his possession.

The accused who pleaded guilty was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75, in default to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT.

A. N. Stipen, a Russian taxi driver, residing at 190 Watson Annexe, reports to the police that he locked up his room at 7 a.m. on Wednesday and went out. On his return home at 3 a.m. the next day he found the lock of the room open, and a leather bag containing Rs. 1,000 missing from his room.

JODHPUR ARRESTS

A PROTEST.

"Mr. Anandrai Surana and Mr. Jainarain Vyas has wired to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur that two Marwar Hitkarni-sabha workers have been arrested in spite of His orders to the contrary. They further declare that unless this persecution is put an end to they will have to proceed to Jodhpur to court imprisonment as a protest and will have to rouse public opinion for a great agitation.

LATE MR. UMER SOBANI

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA'S CONDOLENCES.

The following resolution was put on record by the Managing Committee of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha:—

"The Managing Committee of the Rashtreeya Stree Sabha notes with great regret of the sudden and sorrowful death of Mr. Umar Sobani. He occupied one of the foremost places among Indian patriots owing to his high sense of sacrifice. By his death India has lost one of her enthusiastic and benevolent sons."

DEFECTIVE FOOT-BOARDS OF G. I. P. TRAINS.

JURY'S STRICTURES AT INQUEST.

How a young Jew student met with his death on Thursday morning as a result of his foot having slipped, on the footboard of a railway train was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Thursday morning. It appeared Solomon David Shapurker (22) a student of the J. J. School of Art boarded a railway train at Musjid Station at 7-30 a.m. on Thursday. When the train arrived at Victoria Terminus, Solomon attempted to a light from the train while it was in motion. He placed his right foot on the foot board, but he slipped, lost his hold of the handle bar, and fell down. His body was caught between the foot-board and the platform and with the motion of the train he revolved about twice or thrice. He was crushed to death on the spot.

Mr. Amiruddin Ismailji Kurwa, a merchant at the inquest held by the Coroner said he generally travelled by the G. I. P. Railway local trains. From his experience he would say that the foot-boards of these trains were not very safe. They were not sufficiently broad and a considerable gap remained between them and the platform.

To a Juror:—With such footboards there is always the danger of passengers being caught between the train and the platform if the foot slips.

Ardeshir Muncherji Joshi, a student in the J. J. School of Arts corroborated the last witness and said he travelled by train every day, and in his opinion the foot-boards throughout the train were defective. They were very narrow and one could not place his feet with confidence. Witness had to be very cautious while getting down.

The jury returned a verdict of death by shock followed by multiple fractures as a result of his having been crushed between a train in motion and No. 3 platform at Victoria Terminus while attempting to alight from the moving train.

While recording their condemnation of the habit of passengers trying to alight from trains in motion the jury desired to invite the attention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities to the evidence in this case which suggested that the foot boards of the local steam traction trains were not as safe as they ought to be, and the jury hoped that if such defects did exist they would be forthwith remedied.

FATAL FALL WHILE ASLEEP.

At about 11-15 p.m. on Wednesday information was received at Maharbawri Police that one Gangaram Sawlaram (34) mill operative residing at Duncan Road had fallen from the third floor of a house into the sweepers' lane. The police enquiries showed that Gangaram was in the habit of sleeping in the passage of the third floor since the rain started. At 10 p.m. he went to sleep but soon after he fell with a thud in his sleep. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment, but subsequently, succumbed to his injuries.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AS "WILLED BY GOD".

Jamnadas Pragji (15) a Hindu residing at Vad Gadi was found unconscious in his bed on Wednesday morning. A doctor was sent for and an injection was given to him after which he regained consciousness. When questioned as to what he had done, he said he had taken opium and that it was "Willed by God". He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died death being due to opium poisoning.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suiside.

FATAL BURNS TO CHILD.

On Thursday last a fatal accident occurred to a young Hindu boy under very tragic circumstances. It appeared Balubhai Dowlatrai (4) residing with his parents at Ardeshir Dady Street was eating *puris* while his mother was frying 'puris' in a pan. All of a sudden the pan got upset and the boiling oil fell on the child. He sustained burns on face neck and abdomen, and was removed to the Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital where he subsequently developed septacaemia and died on Wednesday evening.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a veriet of accidental death.

HOLLAND'S INDUSTRIES FAIR

From the 6th to 16th September, 1926, the Holland's Industries Fair will be held at Utrecht, Holland. The fair will be international and any articles exported from this country will be welcome for exhibition.

RS. 5,000 DONATION TO SEVA SADAN.

In response to the appeal of Lady Jehangir who presided at the anniversary gathering of the Seva Sadan on the 11th instant, Raja Saheba and Mrs. Pratapsingirji Narsinghirji promised on the spot to contribute Rs. 5,000 towards the Building Fund of the Home for the Homeless.

HIGH COURT

KIDNAPPING FOR IMMORAL PURPOSE.

SUBSEQUENT INTENTION NO GROUND FOR CONVICTION.

A person who induces a girl to accompany him by means which cannot be called deceitful, and subsequently develops a criminal intention with regard to her, cannot be convicted of the charge of kidnapping a woman with immoral purpose under Section 366 of the Indian Penal Code.

This was the view expressed by the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Fawcett at the High Court in disposing of the appeal filed by one Banu Ahmed who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Kaira on that charge and sentenced to one year's hard labour and a fine of Rs. 200.

It appears that a girl named Soni who was residing with her husband in the village of Kalol in Ahmedabad District started to go to her father's village, a few miles from Nadiad. When she alighted at the Nadiad station, it was nightfall, and she wanted to halt in the town during the night. She met the accused in the street, and the latter whom she had known previously, offered to give her shelter. She readily consented, and was taken by the accused to the house of a woman where she was asked to sleep. The accused who had gone away after leaving her there, returned later on at midnight and was alleged to have committed rape on her. The next morning, the accused took her to her father's village, apparently with her consent. Subsequently on a complaint made by the girl, the accused was prosecuted on the charges of kidnapping with immoral purpose and rape. He was acquitted on the second charge, but was convicted on the first, and sentenced as above. He then appealed to the High Court.

INDUCED BY DECEIT?

Sir Lallubhai Shah, in delivering judgment, observed that to establish the charge of abduction it was necessary to proe that the victim was compelled by force, or induced by deceitful means, to go with the accused. In this case, there was no suggestion of force, and therefore the only question was whether the accused had employed any deceitful means. On this point, his Lordship referred to the facts that the girl accompanied the accused willingly to her father's village the next morning, and had taken tea with him on the way. This gave ground for a presumption that when the accused offered to give her shelter at night, she had gone with him of her own free will. The accused's evil intentions might well have been a subsequent development. If the allegations as to what happened at night were to be considered in the light of what happened the next morning when she willingly accompanied the accused to her father's village, one might put a different construction upon the conduct of the accused and the girl. Anyhow, it was difficult to hold or the evidence that the accused had used deceitful means to take her with him when he first met her at Nadiad. Moreover, the girl being over 16 years of age, the act of the accused would be outside the scope of the offence of kidnapping, though he might be prosecuted for adultery on a complaint by the husband. On these grounds, his Lordship held that the charge had not been proved beyond reasonable doubt, and he therefore allowed the appeal and acquitted the accused.

FULFILLING THE OFFER.

Mr. Justice Fawcett, concurring, observed that what the accused told the girl was that he would find her a good place to sleep in. So far as that was an inducement, the accused might be said to have done, what he had offered to do. "And unless you read into his offer an undertaking that she would be safe from illicit intercourse, it cannot be said that there was any deceit on the part of the accused." There was no evidence that any such undertaking was given to her by the accused. But his Lordship did not think that he could be convicted under Section 366, even although his original object in taking her might have been to have illicit intercourse with her. His Lordship, therefore, agreed with the above order.

MR. JUSTICE TALYARKHAN.

HIGH COURT BAR'S CONGRATULATIONS

The Hon. Mr. Justice F. S. Talyarkhan who assumed office as an additional Judge of the High Court took his seat on the Original Side of the High Court yesterday was congratulated by the members of the Bar on the occasion.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, welcoming the new judge on behalf of the Bar, referred with appreciation to his long career for over 30 years, and eulogised his innate courtesy, shrewd experience of men and things and other outstanding traits of his character, and expressed the hope that his Lordship would be a great acquisition to the Bench.

His Lordship, in thanking them for their welcome, appealed for their support and help in the discharge of his new duties. He assured them of his willingness to give them all facilities, but at the same time he trusted that the Bar would co-operate with him in seeing that the work of the Court was disposed of without any undue delay.

DARING OUTRAGE.

A MERCHANT ASSAULTED & ROBBED.

RS. 11,000, MISSING: NO TRACE OF ASSAILLANTS.

A daring robbery was committed in a thickly populated locality on Wednesday night which had on a striking semblance of the western methods resorted by the desperados as depicted in the cinema films.

A BOLT FROM BLUE.

It appears one Premji Bhanji a wealthy grain merchant having his shop near Clive Street at Mandvi was going home after closing his shop at 8.30 p.m. accompanied by four servants when all of a sudden they were accosted with an armed party of three or four persons. One of the servants carried in a bag a sum of Rs. 11,000 in notes and cash and to all intents and purposes the robbery seemed to be premediated. Premji and his servants were surprised by a sudden unprovoked attack as they all were floored in the twinkling of an eye by blows on jaws, knees, hands and thighs.

TOOK TO THEIR HEELS.

The desperados then snatched the bag containing Rs. 11,000 and took to their heels in a motor-car which was waiting close by. It was all a work of a minute or two and the pedestrians and the residents who witnessed the outrage could not at first make out what the trouble was at all as they thought it might be a drunken brawl of a few hooligans which is not so uncommon in the city any hour of the day.

Premji, however, raised an alarm but it was too late as the assailants had made good their escape in the motor-car which raced away at the top-speed. The car number, however is said to be 8060 and the police are making enquiries and it is hoped ere long the persons responsible for the outrageous and audacious robbery would be soon apprehended. Deputy Commissioner Canty Rao Bahadur Raghunath Rao Tawde, Superintendent B Division, Inspector Baker and other responsible police officers immediately went to the scene and are still making enquiries.

OFFICIAL VERSION

The following is the official report of the Superintendent B. Division on the daring outrage that took place on Wednesday night at Mandvi.

The complainant Premji Bhanji is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Magenlal Premji, who are grain merchants and have their godown at Russel Street, off Clive Road. At about 8-45 p.m. on Wednesday the door of the godown was locked as usual and Premji with four of his servants named (1) Bhagvandas, (2) Hargovan, (3) Vithaldas, and (4) Pragji was proceeding towards Clive Road, when three or four persons suddenly attacked them all with sticks.

It appears that the first blow was given by one of the culprits on the face of Bhagwandas, who sustained a fracture of his jaw and fell down. The second blow was given on the left hand of the complainant, who received a fracture of his thumb. The third blow was given on the left hand of Pragji and was knocked down.

In the meanwhile, two of the culprits snatched away the money-bag containing G C. notes and cash valued at Rs. 11,000 from the hands of Pragji and ran towards a motor car, which was kept stationary at the junction of Clive Road Cross Lane and Clive Road. The third culprit struck Hargovan on his left knee and knocked him down and he too then, ran towards the motor car. An alarm was raised by the complainant and his servants. It is said that the third culprit fired about four or five shots before getting into the car. The injured persons were all removed to the G. T. Hospital, where Bhagwandas was detained for treatment and others were allowed to go home. None of the injured persons could give the proper descripton of the culprits.

It appears from enquiries that all this was done within a few minutes. One of the witnesses who saw the car in question states that the number of the car was 8060. The offence appears to have been committed by the culprits after surveying the place quietly. Every endeavour is being made to trace trace the miscreants.

SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, SURAT.

ANNUAL GEN. MEETING.

The 13th annual general meeting of the above Society was held in the Central Hall of the Maganlal Thakordas Balmukunddas College at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday, last. In the absence of the President, Sir Purushotamdas Thakoredas, one of the Vice-Presidents, Nawab Sirdar Meer Masud Alamkhan, C.I.E. (Nawab of Bella), was requested to take the Chair.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Chairman of the Managing and Executive Committees, then made a short speech, while proposing the resolution about passing the accounts and the annual reports of the Society and its institutions, he hoped the public would handsomely respond to the appeal for funds recently issued by the Society, and thus free all the members of the Society from anxiety, about the requisite funds. Mr. M. B. Sheth, B.A. LL.B., then seconded the proposal after which it was passed unanimously.

A few more resolutions about the appointments of office-bearers during the current year were then passed. The proceedings were brought to a close after a hearty vote of thanks to the President.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormusji and Co., Frere Road, Fort.)

OCTOBER.

15th July, 1926

Previous Closing Rate	17.29
To-day's Opening Rate	17.16
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing Rate	
Difference	

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

15th July, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.11
To-day's Opening Rate	9.19
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	9.11
Difference	unchange

15th July, 1926

Khandi Market	Closed
Sewri Market	322-0-0

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R.A.M.C. BEAT BOMBAY GYM.

The weather on Thursday evening was hardly pleasant when the R.A.M.C. met the Bombay Gymkhana in a second division league fixture on the Cooperage. Frequent showers made the ball wet and greasy but in spite of this the game was fought out at a fast pace and provided an exciting finish. The R.A.M.C. were the first to score but the Gymkhana equalised after the interval and then both sides tried hard for the winning goal. Waud and Scales in turn swooped down on either wing but the military backs managed to intercept the passes. The R.A.M.C. adopted the "kick and run" method and though Temple foiled them once or twice by running out of his goal, they at length succeeded in scoring the winning goal two minutes before the end, the goalie having no chance of saving.

R. A. M. C.	..... 2 goals.
BOMBAY GYM.	..... 1 goal.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

"Times of India" vs Police—Cooperage.
G.I.P. Matunga vs Matunga Hindus—Oval.

SJT. RAMNARAYAN CHAUDHARI.

BOMBAY MARWARIS' PROTEST AGAINST IMPRISONMENT

A public meeting was held under the auspices of 'Marwari' Sammelan' on last Sunday, in Samme.an Bhawan, under the presidentship of Rajabahadur Govindlalji Pitti. The meeting protested unanimously against the unjust act of Jaipur State authorities in sentencing Syt. Ramnarayanji Chaudhari, Editor "Tarun Rajshthan", and an earnest servant of the people, to five months' rigorous imprisonment. The meeting resolved:—

(1) This meeting thinks the order of detention passed by the Jaipur State against Syt. Ramnarainji Chaudhari is quite unjust and improper.

(2) This meeting also thinks that the sentence of five months passed on Syt. Chaudhariji on his entering the State after a punishment of 15|16 months is unjust and improper and implores the State to release Syt. Chaudhariji lifting up the ban on him.

The same meeting resolved that

(3) This meeting regards the sad death of Syt. Chirranjan Das and expresses its deep sympathy for the great loss Shrimati Wasant Devi and Sujata Devi have suffered.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

25 INDIANS SUCCESSFUL.

One hundred and eight students were called to the Bar on June 16 last. Of these 33 belonged to the Inner Temple, 32 to the Middle Temple, 26 to Gray's Inn and 17 to Lincoln's Inn. There were six women students, and 25 Indians, of whom four were vakils.

Following are names of the Indian students:—

Lincoln's Inn:—S K M Kotval, V B Karandikar, S A Borgaonkar, S G Mosumder, M B Tidake, K G Parekh and M F Khwaja.

Inner Temples.—T S Ramachandram and C K Nair.

Middle Temple:—H H Das, M Faizuddin, M D D Jayawardena, A V Pai, A B M Serpaty, A Shah, M Z Alam, M C Tun, D Seetul Singh, M S Cheema, M Prasad and M A A Khan.

Gray's Inn:—M L P Sudasna, D D Athulah Mudali, M R Bagwe and S Roy.

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practice. Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7.3.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS. SUPPLEMENT, 1925, Rs. 1.8.0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1926.

BANKING FACILITIES FOR THE POOR.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank has made a welcome departure by issuing a detailed report of its activities during the year 1925-26. The Report makes very interesting reading for all those interested not merely in the progress of that institution, but also in the wider question of the spread of the co-operative movement. For the Bank itself, the evidence of the balance-sheet together with the profit and loss account annexed thereto, is sufficient to call forth very warm encomiums upon the Managing Director and all those connected with the day-to-day management of the institution, without even considering the still more encouraging feature of the graphs showing the progress of the Bank since its inception in 1911. Founded as a sort of a central bank to link up the credit institutions working on the co-operative basis in the whole Presidency, the Bank has obtained its working capital mainly from the shares and the debentures it has floated in the open market. But these two original sources have, as evidenced from the balance-sheet now before us, been left far behind by the growth of deposits, both fixed and current account. For while the combined total of the share capital and debentures aggregates less than 17 1/2 lakhs, the total of deposits is Rs. 93,04 lakhs; and of these the fixed deposits are about three times as numerous as the current account deposits, including savings bank deposits. This is as good as it can be desired. In comparison with these, the loans from Government, under the Co-operative Societies' Land Improvement Loans Rules of 1922, do not make, by any means, a respectable figure, being a little over five lakhs of rupees. The task of land improvement is, as we shall endeavour to show a little more fully later, one of the most urgent problems affecting the largest proportion of the population in this country; and though there are other and serious difficulties in accomplishing this task, the problem of finance constitutes by no means the least considerable of them. This Bank is at the apex of the institutions endeavouring to penetrate into the deep jungle of land credit that seems still an unpioneered region; and it cannot be denied that its activities in that behalf merit the greatest possible encouragement from a Government claiming to be sympathetic. The same criticism applies to the other department of the activities of this Bank, namely, inland exchanges. India is, perhaps, alone among the civilised countries of the world in which inland exchange and remittance still occasion a considerable tax in the shape of bankers' commission for making the remittance. The Governmental Post Office has, indeed, a remittance department, with its so-called money order system; but the charges for the use of this system are so framed as to penalise with progressive intensity men of the smallest possible means for the smallest possible remittances. The bigger merchants, if and when they have occasion for making inland remittances, can avail themselves of the facilities provided for by local bankers, who charge about 1/8 per cent. for making the remittance; while the Central State Bank,—the Imperial Bank of India,—makes no charge for its own clients. But the small trader and cultivator, if he has to make remittances, must pay the post office 1 per cent. per every 100 remitted inland,—a charge eight times dearer than the charge for the similar service to the largest and most able trader in the country! Such an instance needs but to be mentioned to convince the reader that the suggestion put forward in the Report of this Provincial Co-operative Bank, asking the Government to extend the facility provided in their Remittance Transfer Receipts, whereby payments can be made at Government Treasuries against demand drafts to up-country branches of this Bank on its head office in Bombay, is worthy of the utmost possible sympathy from the Government Department concerned. This is a department of the banking business which is of the greatest benefit to the constituents of the Bank, and has in it the promise of asuch an expansion of the banking business and banking habit, that too much sympathy and encouragement can never be bestowed on it.

In the ordinary routine business, the Bank's activities are equally open to commendation. A captious critic may quarrel with the somewhat large proportion of cash maintained by the Bank as compared with the volume of the current account deposits but the explanation offered in the Report will suffice to allay any misapprehension on this score. Of the Bank's investments, Government Securities of 26.76 lakhs are, though rapidly depreciating in yield and profitability, unavoidable; though the suggestion may be ventured for the consideration of the Bank's authorities, whether the Post Office Cash Certificates do not still offer a safe and sound investment. It is, of course, not quite clear if the Government Securities mentioned collectively in the balance-sheet include this species; and it is also not clear whether investment by a Bank, even a Co-operative Bank, is permissible in these. But if the Bank cannot by itself invest in these securities, cannot its branches individually do so? Regarding the bonds of semi-public corporations, like the Municipalities and the Port Trusts, we think the suggestion in the Report, announcing the application to the Bombay Municipality to consider this Bank as among the approved Banks for the business of the Municipality, merits consideration. Pending the institution of its own special Bank, the Municipality of Bombay cannot do better than bank altogether with this institution, for while a municipal corporation has been defined,—and quite justly—as a "compulsory" association of consumers or co-operators, a co-operative institution is a "voluntary" association for an identical purpose. That is all the difference. True, the volume of the municipal business is too great to permit, for the present at least, any thing more than a modest share in the banking business of the municipality to this Bank; but we cannot help impressing upon the conductors and managers of this institution that the ideal in this direction for them to strive for is to obtain the whole of the municipal business, in the absence of a special municipal bank; and that, if need be, for this purpose, they should even increase their capital resources so as to command wider confidence. For the rest, the bulk of the investments of this Bank are, as they have to be, to co-operative societies (65.66 lakhs), while cash credits and overdrafts,—which are not intended to be used by the beneficiaries as so much liquid resources, are an additional feature arising naturally from the Bank's activities in marketing. The several shops the Bank owns or controls specialise in selling articles in which members are particularly interested. This is a branch of co-operative activity which has made the greatest progress in England and Scotland, and whose present position in this country leaves very considerable room for improvement. Co-operative consumption is not only the soundest but also the most economical; and we cannot, therefore, impress too strongly upon the authors and promoters of this activity the need for further enterprise and expansion in this direction.

The picture of the Bank's activities is indeed, highly satisfactory. But flattering as the growth of this institution may seem, the root question which the principle of co-operative effort sets about to solve remains still an open one. The social evil of to-day is the growing might of class consciousness, and the consequent struggle between the "Haves" and the "Have-Nots". How far does the co-operative principle help to solve this root evil of modern times? So long as this principle is confined to merely parasitical branches of human activity—credit institutions or marketing facilities,—there can be no hope of that substantial improvement in the volume of the wealth available for distribution, which alone can solve effectually the social tangle. These parasitical activities may be, in their own way, urgent as well as serviceable; and we have no fault to find with those who have unavoidably to concentrate their pioneer energies in this field. But that does not gainsay the larger necessity, the main ideal. If Co-operation is ever to succeed in remedying the root evil of our age, it must busy itself with production; it must help to increase the volume of material utilities; and at the same time help to have these utilities distributed more evenly or at least more equitably. One such direction for expansion, even now crying for attention, is that of Agriculture and Producers' Co-operative Associations, not merely for purposes of credit for seed purchases or marketing or agricultural instruments,—all these the Bank's Report shows are already claiming substantial attention from the authorities concerned,—but for active cultivation and land improvement. The Land Mortgage Bank, for which the Report throws out more than a feeler, is bound to come must come; though when it comes, we think it will have to work on lines radically different in some essential particulars from those on which the present institution seems to be functioning. But over and above the Land Mortgage Bank, with its promise of mobilising and liquefying,—if the expression be not objectionable,—agrarian credit, we need some societies, which will take and till new or even old lands in co-operation. A vast and virgin field for such effort is now opening in Sind in the regions proposed to be watered by the new Irrigation scheme. There is a danger,—by no means imaginary,—that these lands, with all their promise of immense riches in the shape of commercial crops, may fall into the hands of capitalistic speculators,—perhaps not even of India origin and domicile: and if this danger is to be countered while it is yet time to do so, no time ought to be wasted in getting up a society for taking up land on co-operative basis in the tracts going to be watered by the Sukkur Barrage Scheme. The domonstration of the powers of co-operative large-scale farming in such a virgin field will suffice,—with dramatic intensity,—to convince stragglers and scoffers to give an honest trial to the co-operative principle. And if it eventually fails to solve the social tangle or to avoid the class-struggle, it will have helped to simplify the situation, and ease it at the moment when it threatens to be most painfully acute.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION AND COMMUNALISM.

(By A MAHARASHTRIAN.)

Politicians who flock to Responsive Co-operation may be divided into two categories: one class consists of rebels from the Swaraj Party, while the other comprises leaders who hold all sorts of opinions and who go under the generic name of Independents. Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Munje Ane and Khaparde belong to the first class and I have already dealt with them. Not that these people hold strong views on any political question, on the contrary previous experience tells us that their views change constantly like the colours of rainbow. These people first came in prominence by association with the late Lokmanya Tilak and they have been striving to keep themselves in the lime-light by all sorts of devices. They were in turn followers of Lokmanya Tilak then of Mahatma Gandhi then of Deshbandhu Das and now of themselves, and it will be a wonder if they keep together after the Council elections.

The New Allies.

The Independent class are made of sterner stuff as the fact that they have not adopted any party shibboleth is proof that they suppose they can stand on their own legs! But for elections they wanted some stamp to attract voters. Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Co-operation is obsolete, and Pandit Motilal's strict discipline made working under him impossible. The Liberal-cum-Nationalist brand was hardly popular while communalism may be good for minorities or backward classes, but will not do for advanced Hindus. Responsive Co-operation was harmless as everybody professed to practise it and nobody understood what it really meant. It seemed to please officials also, and thus disarmed opposition on all sides. Honey-tongued Malaviya, needy Pal and constitutional Chakravarti at once grabbed it as a good net to catch the unwary fry in Bengal, and thus the Responsivists of Poona and Berars were over-joyed to get the new allies.

The Mask.

It will be well if the Responsivists through out the country come together as early as possible and exchange notes frankly as to what each of them meant by the phrase. The only things in which they would probably agree is their common hatred of Pandit Motilal's discipline, and their general desire to secure offices. As a matter of fact, the mentality of Independent Responsivists is quite different from that of the Rebels. They are not real place-hunters. On the contrary, some of them like Pandit Malaviya and B. Chakravarti would spurn ministerships and councillorships; but they are for the time being seized by the spirit of communalism. They are obsessed by the notion that Mussalmans under the guidance of Sir Abdur Rahim are going to appropriate all Government offices and then tyrannise over Hindus for the aggrandisement of their own community. They have started Hindu 'Sangathan' and established Mahasabhas in order to organise Hindus and to capture Council seats as against the Mahomedans, and as the Mahasabhas under the influence of Congressmen and orthodox Hindus declined to enter the politico-communal arena by putting forth their own candidates, the leaders of the Sangathan are trying to achieve the same object by putting on the mask of Responsive Co-operation. By this expedient they achieve the two-fold object hiding their real aims and drawing the genuine Responsivists of Maharashtra, Berar and Nagpur into their fold. While Mr. Kelkar congratulates Mr. Chakravarti, Mr. Chakravarti must be laughing in his sleeves at the fish catching the hook.

Apple of Discord.

It is a curious phenomenon which might have been noticed by many that enthusiastic supporters of Mahasabhas in all provinces are either Arya-Samajists or Responsivists. Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Kelkar and Dr. Munje are strong enthusiasts for Shuddhi and Sangathan although their zeal for Hindu religion is very problematical. They want Hindu Sangathan to catch Hindu votes in elections and are sure to sleep over it when the elections are over. Some people may imagine that the Reforms Act was meant for our good; but it has given rise to a number of political parties, each trying to secure the prizes in the gift of Government. The few ministerships and other highly-paid posts under the Reforms Act have proved veritable apples of discord in all provinces and given rise to open and secret intrigues that have undermined all healthy nationalist activities. We now see the far from edifying spectacles of Pandit Madan Mohan disclosing private correspondence in Bengal and the charges made against Shriman Shrinivas Iyengar in Godavari Conference. If the conversations that took place at Mr. Jayakar's house on 2nd April, just before the Sabarmati fiasco could be published the same phenomenon would be observed in Bombay. The Reforms Act has destroyed national politics by throwing a few crumbs before the educated classes.

(To Be Continued.)

THE LATE MISS GERTRUDE BELL

(BY G. K. N.)

England is still rich in sons and daughters with thews and sinews, in whom sheer love of adventure dominates all other instincts. To them Danger's self is lure alone to explore the unknown. Miss Gertrude Bell, like the sister soul Mrs. McGrath, who goes by her assumed and famed name of Rosetta Forbes, came early under the spell of the Middle East. The latter essayed transit across the desert of Arabia giving endless trouble to the British authorities who would not like an English women to run the risks of being molested and the prospect of the political sequelae which must ensue. The last we heard of Rositta Forbes was when she dashed through Persia, it is said, for the purpose of filming the country. An enterprising Parsi who wanted to take the photographs of the ancient ruins and intended to snap the daily life of the Persians with a view to a series of educative cinema shows gave up his purpose on hearing of the mission of Rositta with her incomparably greater resources.

Love of the Arabs.

Much of Miss Bell's work lies in the Secretariat at Baghdad. Latterly she appeared to confine herself to the routine and red tape imported into the office of King Faisal of Mesopotamia; or rather Iraq as it is more appropriately termed. The English lady was the Oriental Secretary to his Government. Miss Bell was lately invited to describe Arabia in the series of works on the Middle East projected by a London firm of publishers and I believe the manuscript was ready before she died. The best of her works are the "Desert and Shown" and "Amurath to Amurath". The latter combines much prized information for to-day on Turkey and Arabia with the ancient history of Mesopotamia. It contains one of the longer and stirring narratives of the seige and sack of Madayan, the capital of the Sasanians in modern Iraq, where Miss Bell has very closely followed the reliable historian Tabari. "The Arab of Mesopotamia", a very useful collection of essays, the value of which is not confined to Arabia, was not, as alleged by the leader in the "Times of India" of the 14th instant, all by her. The first part is by a number of contributors. Miss Bell is solely responsible only for the second part headed "Asiatic Turkey." "These articles", she says in the Preface, "were written at the request of the War Office during June and July, 1917. It has been suggested that they may be of some interest to members of the Force serving in Mesopotamia who may not have had opportunity to make acquaintance with the Dominions of the Sultan beyond the battle-fields of Gallipoli and the Iraq

Exuberant Energy.

A thin wiry lady with exhuberant energy and having not a moment which she could apprently call her own, scarcely occupied at her desk for a few minutes without being summoned on the phone, dictating in English and giving verbal instructions in most fluent Arabic, I saw Miss Bell in her office in Baghdad about this time in 1924. My mission was to discuss with her, the preservation of the "Tak-i-Kesra," the marvellous relic of a palace of the Khosroes with an arch the like of which the world does not possess,— a monument which the chivalry of General Townsend and other British officers would not let be touched during the allies' march on Baghdad.

"Tak-i-Kisra."

Sir. John Marshall, Director General of Archaeology in India, had been interesting himself in the Mesopotamian ruins. He had been asked, if I am not mistaken, to survey the Iraq monument. But his Indian commitments prevented him from accepting the offer. It was intended that through Sir John the Parsis might be induced to contribute towards the conservation of the Tak. Miss Bell surprised me by the assurance, which I verified later, that all that was possible from the standpoint of structural engineers had already been done for the monument. Further support could be given, she said, to the palace only at the cost of radical structural alteration "which I don't think the Parsis would like." It is due to the Iraq Government under the British Mandate that the palace has been secured against the vandalism of the Arab urchins and children of larger growth who carried off the loosened bricks one by one to build some of the adjacent structures of the little hamlet of Salman Pak.

Miss Bell was somewhat and not quite unjustifiably bitter against the French monopoly of archaeology in Persia. She was probably thinking of the rich Khaniqin ruins. The French are not doing much, she complained, and yet it would be difficult for others to take in hand anything in Persia. The scholarly lady suggested that antiquarians from other countries should unite to agitate against the French procedure. On the other hand we agree there was no country except America which could finance indulgence in the economically unproductive luxury of archaeology.

Notes of the Day.

A Matter of Self-Respect.

The Standing Committee at its meeting on Wednesday gave a fresh proof of its defiance of the Corporation in respect of the latter's resolution about the boycott of goods manufactured in the British Empire outside India. Its recommendation regarding the rescission of that resolution will soon come up for consideration before the Corporation. In view of this Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved that "the Commissioner be asked to furnish at an early date the total number of contracts for goods manufactured outside India since October, 1923, together with all the available details regarding those contracts given to (1) manufacturers in the British Empire and (2) those given outside the same and the amount in each case." This reasonable and relevant proposal was rejected by the packed official and pro-official majority. The Acting Commissioner had the hardihood to say that "for all practical purposes the Corporation's resolution was a dead-letter as they looked more to prices than to the countries of origin of particular goods." A more reprehensible instance of Executive's defiance of the Corporation's wishes could hardly be imagined than is provided by the Commissioner's non-chalant declaration. Evidently the Commissioner forgets that the Corporation knew what it was doing when it passed the boycott resolution. It put the honour of the country above the sordid consideration of prices. The obstructive attitude of the Standing Committee and the Executive makes it more imperative than ever that the Corporation should re-affirm its resolution and adopt more effective measures than it has done so far to prevent its wishes being flouted.

Liquor and Labour.

The Improvement Board deserves to be congratulated on its decision not to allow the location in future of a liquor shop on any property belonging to it. Mr. Murzban expressed some concern for European and other clubs that will thus be excluded. We do not know whether Europeans will relish the sympathy. Mr. Murzban surpassed himself when he remarked that "liquor was very necessary for the upkeep of labouring classes." It seems Mr. Murzban knows more about what is necessary for the upkeep of labouring classes than those classes themselves. At the recent Trade Union Conference in Bombay the workers unanimously passed a resolution drawing attention to the growing menace of the liquor traffic, to the large proportion of working-class earnings spent on drink, and urging Government to remove all liquor shops from industrial areas. As we pointed out the other day, even a cursory glance at the established facts and figures about Prohibition in the U. S. will show that, apart from other benefits like decrease in crime, it has enhanced the efficiency of labour. And it is because of this that employers in America specially support Prohibition. Far from sustaining labourers liquor works havoc on their bodies, minds and morals and robs their wives and babies of their due share of their upkeep. The resolution of the Board goes but a little way but even that little should be welcomed.

Twisting Law.

The Police Commissioner of Madras has issued a ukase to the effect that no election meeting will hereafter be permitted in the City of Madras "in any street or road or at any street-corner or in any public thoroughfare, which is liable to be obstructed thereby" on the ground that meetings in such places cause obstruction to traffic and "prohibition is necessary in the interests of public safety." The order has nothing but plausibility to commend it. None would hold a meeting in the middle of a frequented street or road. But there are in Madras several street-corners and so-called thoroughfares where election meetings have long been held, and, in the interests of the City electorate, rightly permitted. From Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyar's defence of the order it seems that it was due to some recent meetings which "were attended by some amount of liveliness" and "put a heavy strain on the constabulary." If it was only "liveliness" that was at fault it was the duty of the police to keep it within the limits of law in spite of the "strain." What is the police for? Inasmuch as election meetings are a normal part of the constitution of the land, it was the duty of the Commissioner to give every possible facilities for such meetings, the "strain" notwithstanding. He fails in this duty, excuses himself the trouble of spotting out and restraining rowdies at public meetings, and with his fiat deprives citizens of a primary right. This is verily twisting law in the name of order and safety.

A Journalistic Enterprise.

The "Prager Presse," the well known Czecho-Slovak journal, deserves to be congratulated on its enterprise in publishing a special supplement profusely illustrated on the "Glass Industry in the Czecho-Slovak Republic." The supplement runs to thirty-four pages of closely packed matter, containing a history of the earlier efforts in the production of glass in Bohemia, the systematic attempts made with the assistance of the State in putting the industry on a solid profitable footing, and an analysis replete with facts and figures, showing the wonderful achievements in the rapidity and variety of glass production with the help of modern scientific appliances. Here is a lesson to us in India. Why cannot the Government of India in the Industries Department issue small brochures regarding the manufactures of the country in English and in the vernaculars?

CURRENCY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

UNDESIRABILITY OF INTERIM PERIOD.

SIR FRANK NELSON'S CONTENTION.

LONDON, July 14.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Frank Nelson, asked, whether Lord Birkenhead would represent to the Government of India the undesirability of any interim period between the publication of the Currency Commission's Report and the announcement of any part thereof which they proposed to submit to the Legislature in September, with a view to preventing violent fluctuations in the Indian Exchange.

Earl Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead fully realised the importance of these considerations.

SALE OF WIRELESS STATION.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Viscount Wolmer announced that the Government had decided to sell the wireless station near Cairo which was intended to link the Empire Wireless Chain, but was now obsolete owing to the progress in Wireless. "We are now talking with Australia from Rugby without the need of the Egyptian station, which has always been run on a heavy loss." The Purchaser of the Egyptian Station would not compete with the Continental Wireless Services and the Post Office.

BROADCASTING COMMITTEE'S PROPOSAL.

In the House of Commons, Sir William Mitchell-Thomson announced the acceptance of the recommendation of the Broadcasting Committee cabled on 5th March for the transfer of the present organisation on 31st December 1926 to the Corporation established by the Royal Charter, holding the Postmaster-General's license, and invested according to the Committee's recommendation with the maximum freedom which the Parliament was prepared to concede

JAPAN-CHINA-INDIA CONFERENCE.

In the House of Commons, the suggestion of a Japan-China-India Conference, to discuss Labour conditions on the lines of the recent European Conference was made in the form of a question by Mr. Robert Young who alluded to the statement made last International Labour Conference regarding the superiority of the conditions in India compared with the conditions in China and Japan.

Earl Winterton promised to submit the suggestion to the Government of India.—Reuter.

NOT TO BE POSTPONED.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 15.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is definitely stated, in the Ministerial circles, that the Imperial Conference will not be postponed, that Canada has not requested postponement and that there is no reason to apprehend its leading Cabinet Ministers will not attend.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL BEAM WIRELESS STATIONS.

TO OPERATE BEFORE END OF YEAR

LONDON, July 14.

"All the four Imperial Beam Wireless Stations in Britain will operate before the end of the year" this was the announcement by Sir William Mitchell-Thomson who moved the Post Office Vote in the House of Commons to-day. He declared that the completion of the stations was unavoidably delayed, principally, on account of the simultaneous illness of Sgr. Marconi and his Chief Assistant. The stations at Bodmin and Bridgewater for communicating with South Africa and Canada was practically finished. He hoped that the station for South Africa would be ready by the middle of August. Stations at Grimsby and Skegness for communicating with Australia and India would be ready in October. The tariffs settled in every case, except in the case of Australia, represented two-thirds of the cable rates which operated in July 1924.—Reuter's Special.

NEW BEAM STATIONS TRAFFIC

REDUCTION IN INDIAN RATES.

LONDON, July 14.

In the House of Commons, with regard to the full-rate traffic of the new beam stations Sir William Mitchell-Thomson stated that the rates in the case of South Africa represented a reduction of eight pence and in the case of India a reduction of seven pence compared with the cable rates with proportionate reduction for the other classes of traffic.—Reuter's Special.

COAL SITUATION.

AN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, July 14.

Important development has occurred in the coal situation. The General Council of the Trade Union Congress has invited the Miners Executive to meet them to-morrow. There is little doubt that the miners will accept a conference which will be the first meeting between the miners and T. U. C. since the calling off of the general strike.—Reuter.

Constantinople.— Fifteen persons who were sentenced to death in connection with the Smyrna plot were hanged to-day.—Reuter.

AT IT AGAIN!

HINDU-MUSLIM RIOT IN CALCUTTA

LATHIES RETALIATED BY BULLETS.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

A serious Hindu-Muslim riot occurred this morning, in the Northern quarter of the City, when the Hindus took out a procession of the Goddess Rajrajeshwari. The Mahomedans are said to have come out with lathies and attacked the Hindu processionists, as well as the policemen leading to the Police opening fire. As a result of the clash, one person has been killed and 14 have been seriously injured including a policeman.—A. P.

LATER.—A later message from the Associated Press states that 3 Hindus and 1 Mahomedan died in hospital, and about 122 persons have admitted into hospital.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Lathi attacks, brick-bat throwing, stabbing and assaults marked the course of the Rajrajeswari procession which started this morning at 7 a.m. It will be remembered that the Rajrajeswari procession was taken out on the 8th June last for the immersion of Hindu goddesses and on police changing the route at the last hour, the Hindu processionists refused to take out the procession. A licence was granted by the police for the procession being taken out this morning along the original route. The procession was led by prominent Hindu leaders and was accompanied by armed police and sowars. It had to pass through three mosques. A trouble arose within a few hundred yards of the starting of the procession which started from the Hindu Dharmashala in Harrison Road. Brick-bats, it is said, were thrown on the processionists from a Mahomedan 'busti' which is popularly known as Minapeshwari Busti. The procession, however, passed the spot. Shortly it came to the first mosque on the route in Harrison Road itself, known as Dina Mia Mosque.

LATHI ATTACKS.

It is said that lathi-attacks and brick-bats throwing commenced from the mosque from a Muslim Orphanage in the lane near by, and from Muslims' houses. The police opened blank fire and dispersed the Muslim crowd. The procession went further and the trouble started again. A few hundred yards later at the junction of Harrison Road and Central Avenue where there are two mosques near each other. There was a free fight and fire was opened. There were few more scuffles between Hindus and Muslims again after the procession had reached its destination and the images were immersed, there was an attempt at brick-batting by some Muslim boatmen, but much mischief was not done.

Enquiry shows that over 5 were wounded including Hindus and Muslims and of them 7 are said to have gunshot wounds, all of them being Muslims. Six deaths have so far taken place; of them 5 are Hindus and one is a Muslim. The deaths are said to be due to stab wounds. About 50 arrests have been made. Shops in Harrison Road and the adjoining locality are closed. Amongst the Hindu leaders who led the procession were: Messrs. B. Chakravarty, Rangilal Jojodia, Deviprasad Khaitan, S.C. Choudhury Padamraj Jain and others. Some of the leaders have sustained, some minor injuries Trouble is said to be spreading. The procession and the immersion of images were over by 9.30 a.m.—Free Press.

POLICE PICKETS CONTINUE.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

It has been definitely ascertained that as the situation became menacing while the Rajrajeshwari procession was in progress the police were compelled to open fire to disperse the crowd. Upto three o'clock in the afternoon four more deaths all from stab injuries have taken place in the Medical College Hospital bringing the total to nine. The admissions so far number 82 and of these about a dozen are reported to be in a critical condition. There are altogether 9 Mahomedans who have been injured as a result of the firing. Seven of these have received gunshot wounds and the remaining two buckshot wounds. The situation appears to be quiet although the affected area is practically deserted; shops and other places of business being all closed. The police pickets continue to patrol the district and about forty men mostly Mahomedan have so far been arrested. Of the eight who have died in the hospital five are Hindus and three Mahomedans.—A.P.

AFFECTED AREA PRESENT DESRTED APPEARANCE.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

After the immersion was over, a Free Press representative visited the affected area. Barra Bazar, Central Avenue, Mechua Bazar, Chitpore Road, and other places present a deserted appearance. Most of the shops on both sides of the streets were closed, Groups of people were found loitering here and there and discussing the situation. The major portion of Central Avenue, from Harrison Road Crossing to Mechu Bazar, the scene of to-day's rioting, was strewn with brickbats. A large number of Gurkha soldiers are posted at different points in the affected area, and lorries full of consstables and European surgeants are patrolling the streets.—Free Press.

CASUALITY LIST.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Enquiries made by the Associated Press this morning show that three Hindus and

(Continued on page 8.)

MIGRATION AND PEACE PROBLEM.

OBNOXIOUS ACTIVITIES OF RECRUITING AGENTS.

WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY CRITICISED.

PROCEEDINGS OF WORLD MIGRATION CONGRESS.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR "THE CHRONICLE" BY ARTHUR FIELD

LONDON, June 24.

M. Jouhoux presided over the second day's business of the World Migration Congress in London, June 23.

Mr. C. T. Cramp (Industrial Secretary of the British Railwaymen) extended the welcome of the International Transport Workers' Federation to the delegates. Mr. Cramp said that he and his colleague Fimmen were the two delegates from the Federation, to that Congress; but M. Fimmen had been excluded by the Home Secretary. The transport workers of the world were intensely interested in the question of the transport of working populations over the world. The Labour and Socialist internationals considered that the preservation of the peace of the world was of even greater importance than those aspects of the migration problem that had chiefly occupied the attention of the Conference. If population continually increased, and if a policy of restriction were regularly pursued in many quarters of the world, a world catastrophe would arise in which twentieth century civilisation could easily be submerged.

On the other hand, it must be granted that it is contrary to the economic interest of trade unionists to admit unorganised populations of a low standard. No other reason, however, should be allowed to operate against the principle of free circulation. As yet Labour had no agreed universal policy. Old settled States and new colonial lands had divergent views. They must, however, argue the differences and arrive at a general policy. Capitalism always postponed fundamental solutions of world troubles. Socialism must boldly create a fundamental policy. The world did not, in any one area, consist of lands that could be fully developed by solely local populations. Emigrating populations, however, should abandon segregation. If they desired to obviate racial and national wars, the immigrants should mix and fraternise with the national spirit, culture and organisation. They must cease to think parochially, naturally, or even in an exclusively European spirit. They must envisage the interests and problems of, for example, Asia, and not localise themselves in the interests of their own lands whether as importing or exporting countries of Labour. Mr. Cramp paid a high and deserved tribute to the labours of Mr. Brown, the Congress Secretary, in compiling the Report from such voluminous material as had been available.

LABOUR MIGRATION POLICY.

Mr. C. Mertens (Belgium) spoke on the question of Labour Migration policy. He laid down the principle that a fraternal welcome should be accorded to incoming workers, but there were some qualifications. For example, prospects of employment,—friendliness or hostility of the immigrants, etc. Then there were the craft difficulties; the difficulty of organising domestic workers who lived in barrack conditions of a very low level, not easily susceptible of penetration. Mine workers come into a district, find the mines are deep or otherwise undesirable and move away after a brief stay. That rendered it more than difficult to keep them in an organisation. Workers who merely entered a land to get some money quickly and go away. The difficulties of languages, and consequently of newspapers, was very great. Another question was the obnoxious activities of recruiting agents, who extorted fees for misrepresented and unsatisfactory openings for employment. As regards the class of immigrants who entered a county to settle there a clear policy must be arrived at. The speaker recommended the utilisation of the Labour Office plus the Labour International for the creation of a machinery. The question of the great financial expense of organising foreign workers in certain countries should be met by grants from countries where Labour organisation was richer and better able to assist in this world problem.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

A general discussion followed in which Mr. L van Berckelaer (International Diamond Workers) led off. Dr. H. V. Evat, of the Australian Labour Party, said that his organisation was not affiliated to either of the Internationals there represented, and were not bound by its decisions. Nevertheless, they had placed an amendment on the agenda and made a speech in order to state the Australian view. It was uncompromisingly in favour of an exclusively "White Australia." The dream of an unrestricted admission of alien people was likely to lead to incidents that could easily provoke war. For example, the bringing together in Australia of two civilisations and cultures like those of Japan and of Australia would be a world calamity. The workers of Australia were determined to prevent it, and the Conference ought not to think of it. Mr. Joynson-Hicks had stopped two duly accredited Australian representatives from attending that Conference. The value of that Conference or any such Congress was vitally affected by such extreme exercise of autocratic methods. Dr. Evat advocated the total abolition of private emigration agencies. The grave task of uprooting a worker's domicile and transporting him 16,000 miles in search of a livelihood and a home, was too important to be entrusted to private profit. He was also opposed to a policy of deporting aliens who had in the past gained admission to a country and established their homes there.

JEWISH INTERPELLATION.

Mr. N. Alter (of the "Bund", Jewish General Labour Union of Poland) said Poland could not understand the attitude of such trade unionists as opposed or qualified the right of emigration. He did not think that large emigration reduces the wages of the native labour. He cited instances to the contrary. He did not agree that unskilled workers reduced the wages of skilled labour. There are strong unions of Jews in America. Jews had not the same rights in Poland as other workers, and that led to emigration. If this were altered the tendency of emigration would decline. As to Palestine, this could not solve the Jewish Labour problems. Zionism by no means provides a solution of those problems. The Jewish workers as a whole were opposed to Palestinian Zionism as a political ideal. As to the industrial countries, if admission to the unions of the country of migration could be secured, plus a special section for the racial or national group of immigrants, much good would be done. No special distinction should be made against Jews as Jews.

Mr. Alter, though opposed theoretically to Zionism, proposed the free migration of all peoples and therefore offered no practical obstacle to the Zionist movement.

Mr. B. Locker (Poale Zion, Palestinian Zionist Organisation) said that countries with large opportunities of employment evidently wanted to keep those advantages to themselves. A policy of exclusion, however, would eventually defeat its aims. The Jews of the east of Europe need an enormous amount of emigration. The Jews suffered not only from ordinary problems of unemployment, but from many instances of unemployment simply because they were Jews. He would not, owing to lack of time, go into the political aspect of Zionism.

Mr. I. Ben-Zevio, of the Palestine Federation of Labour, represents an organisation of five years' growth in Palestine. Mr. Ben-Zevio described the constitution of this newer Labour federation and of its component unions. There now existed about 21,000 organised members, chiefly among the building and railway workers. They were proceeding with the organisation of Arab workers,—in the railway organisation there were 4,000 Arabs. The chief element in the development of Palestine was the immigration, especially of Labour, and largely of unskilled labour. One-third of the immigrant Labour was engaged in agriculture and another third in building. His organisation was largely of young people. It sought to prevent conflict with existing organised Labour. The immigrants were trained in Europe before going out to Palestine. They were faced by the competition of unorganised Labour, native Labour which they were now trying to organise and thus avoid the competition.

Mr. Topalowich (Jugoslavia) said the agricultural population of that country was unable to become an industrial country. It followed the general economic law that agricultural countries which exported their foodstuffs were countries that also had to export their labour. He recommended that the international migration office should be set up within the framework of the "International Labour Office."

Dr. Leo Winter (Czechoslovakia).—The difficulties of migration were largely a product of the "Peace." To remove the disease they should remove the causes. Migration was to some extent the result of unemployment; but the unemployment of Europe had been directly a result of the war, which destroyed the machinery of production which was the product of the previous half century. For all the striking declaration of principle Dr. Winter concluded by supporting the utilisation of the International Labour Office, like the rest of the delegates.

EXCLUSION PRINCIPLES.

Mr. Tom Moore (Canada) said the vast area of the American continent was poorly represented at that Conference. Yet that continent was the great migration-receiving area of the world. Many Governments look to immigration to solve some of their economic problems. He sympathised with the desire to escape from countries where poor conditions prevailed, and desired to protect such people from exploitation. He also knew, on the other hand, the feelings of populations which resist a degradation of their laboriously-created conditions. The outlook in the land of migration was most often a bad and hopeless one. In the pre-war decade there was a big immigration into Canada; but the immigrants took any wages they could get, and took away the result in money, to the double detriment of the Canadian workers. Immigrants were, in the

(Continued on next page.)

BELGAUM DISTRICT BOARD.

RIVAL CLAIMANTS TO PRESIDENTSHIP.

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION GRANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, July 14.

Messrs. Chikodi and Angadi are each claiming the Presidentship of the Belgaum District Local Board. The matter was referred to the Collector of Belgaum and the Commissioner (S. D.) both these officers expressed opinion in favour of Mr. Angadis Presidentship. The matter did not rest there. Two members of the Board took up the matter to the First Class Sub-judge's Court where the suit is pending. The plaintiffs have prayed for a declaration that Mr. Angadi's Presidentship should be declared invalid. They have also prayed, pending the suit, for restraining him from acting or doing anything as the President of the District Local Board. The Subordinate Judge heard Mr. Belvi for the plaintiffs and Mr. Dalvi for Mr. Angadi.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

The judge in his elaborate and well thought out interlocatory order, considered the pros and cons of the case. He thinks that the balance of convenience would be on the side of granting a temporary injunction, and that no inconvenience would be felt, as Mr. Chikodi as the President of the Retiring Board would carry on the current administrative duties of the Board. The Sub-judge further thinks that it is better to avoid irregularities and illegalities, rather than condoning them. As contended for by the defendant, a temporary injunction is also necessary to avoid multiplicity of suits. On these and other grounds, a temporary injunction to restrain Mr. Angadi from acting or doing anything as the President of the Board has been granted. The final hearing of the suit has been fixed on 12th August.

"PIECE OF BRILLIANT DIPLOMACY."

AMERICAN TRIBUTE TO MR. CHURCHILL.

LONDON, July 14.

New York.—Mr. Churchill has earned the unanimous congratulation of the Press here for the "piece of brilliant diplomacy" in connection with the Debt Settlement.

The "New York World" felicitates Britain on conceding the unimportant French demands, and says Britain will collect relatively as much as we, but allow us to collect all bad feelings.

The "Times" pays a tribute to British sagacity in International Finance for taking little on account rather than lose all by demanding full and immediate payment. But the paper says, if M. Caillaux imagines that America will copy the British terms, he will be disappointed.

The "Herald and Tribune" argues that the Anglo-French Settlement is not on all fours with the Franco-American, since Britain is dealing with the joint signatories of the Peace Treaty, Reparations and other Awards in which the United States did not participate.—Reuter's Special.

CLOSING RATE OF FRANC.

LONDON, July 14.

Owing to the debt settlement, Francs in London closed to-day as follows: The French Franc 190 3/4 and the Belgian Franc 207.—Reuter's Special.

TO TEHERAN AND BACK.

TRIAL OF SOVIET AEROPLANES.

LONDON, July 14.

Moscow.—Airman Moiseev started to-day on a flight to Teheran and back. This flight is the first of a series of four long-distance flights in Soviet aeroplanes from Western Europe to the Near East.—Reuter's Special.

LEADER OF KENYA INDIANS.

HON. MR. M. A. DESAI DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, July 15.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Desai, the veteran leader of the Indian community here died to-day at Bukoba of heart failure. Mombasa, Nairobi and other places observe complete hartal.

[Mr. M. A. Desai was a prominent leader of the Indian community in East Africa. He was one of the leading members of the Kenya Indian deputation. That visited India and England in 1923.]

LONDON, July 15.

Nairobi.—The death has occurred of Mr. M. A. Desai, President, Indian Congress and Member of the Kenya Legislature and most prominent Indian leader at Bukoba of heart failure. All local Indian shops were closed to-day.—Reuter.

PARIS MUSLIM INSTITUTE

LONDON, July 15.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message says that the Muslim Institute of Paris was inaugurated to-day in presence of numerous delegates from Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Syria and other Mahomedan countries. M. Doumergue and the Sultan of Morocco delivered speeches in which they dwelt on the eternal Franco-Islamic friendship.—Reuter.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST KEMAL PASHA.

HOW PLOT WAS FRUSTRATED

SENSATIONAL ARRESTS.

(Translated from Turkish Papers.)

The Anatolian News Agency dated the 16th June published the following official announcement:—

While Ghazi Kemal Pasha the president of Turkish Republic was on tour, one day prior to his arrival at Smyrna a conspiracy was unearthed and many bombs and munitions, were found concealed. The conspirators were arrested. They confessed everything about the conspiracy. The case has been entrusted to the Tribunal of Independence and the officials of the said Tribunal have proceeded to Smyrna for necessary actions.

KEMAL PASHA'S PROCLAMATION.

Ghazi Kemal Pasha issued the following proclamation on the same date:—

"I have been deeply affected by cables and messages of sympathy received from various organisations, institutions, officials, commanders, military men, members of Parliament and many other fellow country men, in respect of this conspiracy; these messages tend to prove that the people have complete faith and confidence in my actions about the safety of Republic. No doubt these wretched conspirators were wrong in their calculation that the death of one individual would destroy the basic foundation of the Republic. For these miscreants there is nothing better than to leave them for punishments to the Tribunals of the Republic. As for myself, I am a mortal being, but the Turkish Republic is everlasting and the Turkish nation is responsible for its upkeep for order and prosperity.

A DAY BEFORE HIS ARRIVAL.

The conspiracy was unearthed only a day before the President's arrival at Smyrna and a group of conspirators was arrested on the same day. The President was to reach on the 15th and the conspiracy was discovered on the 14th June. The Conspirators were jointly intriguing both at Smyrna and Constantinople. The police of Constantinople knew it only three days in advance and the details were first given by Zia Khurshed, an ex-member of the late Parliament from Lazistan. He was arrested at Smyrna, others followed suit. Besides the police arrested ex-members Hussain Aun and Salahuddin of Mersin. They belonged to the Opposition Party of the late Parliament. Many other arrests have been made in Constantinople. The police is observing full secrecy in this behalf. Among the arrested are Jamal Pasha of Mersent, Col. Rasim ex-Governor of Angora and Abdul Qadir Bey. They along with others were sent last night to Smyrna.

STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT OF TRIBUNAL.

Ali Bey the President of the Tribunal of Independence gave following message to the press:—

Before the arrival of Ghazi Pasha at Smyrna, the conspiracy was unearthed and many munitions and bombs were discovered. Ex-deputy Zia Khurshed was in charge of the conspiracy. He was being helped by many ex-military officers. Shukri Bey, the member of the Progressive Party from Smyrna, was also found to have a hand in the conspiracy. It was settled in a meeting at Constantinople that Zia Khurshed and his men should kill the President on his arrival. They also held meetings at Smyrna and settled detailed programme to otherwise the present regime. Many bombs, munitions, and other articles were found out. No doubt this heinous attempt to kill the President and end the present Government is really to condemn the peace and order of the country. The Tribunal will soon begin its work of investigation and inform the public accordingly."

DETAILED LIST OF THE ARRESTED.

Many prominent leaders of the Progressive Party are included in the list of those arrested on the 19th: Viz.: Ismail Jambulat Bey, Deputy of Constantinople, Rushdi Pascha, Deputy of Erzrum, Abin Bey, Deputy of Saru Khan, Sabit Bey, Deputy of Arzenjan, Shukri Bey, Deputy of Samyrna, Halat Bey, Deputy of Erzrum, Bakir Sami Bey, Deputy of Turghud, Khilis Bey, Deputy of Sivas, Ehsan Bey, Deputy of Erghane, Military Deputy Fauj Bey, ex-Finance Minister Jawed Bey," the last named was released later on.

Even member of the old Union and Progress have been arrested along with those of the Progressive Party, i.e. Wasif Bey ex-Deputy of Siwas, Abdul Qadir, ex-Governor of Angora, Hafiz Muhammad, ex-Deputy Tribizond, Mustafa Shaukat of Smyrna, a big merchant, Ssad Bey, Mustafa Shaukat Bey, the ex-Secretary of Union and Progress and others, including many military officers. They were sent to Smyrna in a Torpedo boat. As for others the orders of the Tribunal are awaited. The police is observing great secrecy. It is rumoured that good many important leaders and notable are going to be arrested, more than 50 arrests have been made in Constantinople.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Sir Ronald Lindsay representative of England and the French representative conveyed through Turkish official Nasrat Bey their congratulations on the failure of the conspiracy. Others will follow suit. Mili-

(Continued on next page.)

STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS

CONSIDERED BY THE ASSOCIATION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above Association was held at the Brokers Exchange Hall on Thursday, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff presiding.

The President said: Government have forwarded to us with their letter of the 15th June last a revised draft of the rules for our consideration and approval which we submitted to them in January last. Our Rules as revised by the Government are now before you. You must have noticed from the draft that it is exceedingly well revised and put in simple language which is no way ambiguous or unintelligent. Evidently we have to thank Government that they have bestowed a great deal of care and attention in revising same. In certain cases owing to the difficulties I had pointed out the rules have been properly amended. In other direction additions have been made which are all contemplated to protect the public. All these being reasonable and practicable I have accepted them subject to approval. I shall just point out to you what these supplimented rules are. No material aliterations have been made in our rules except here and there.

The rules relating to corner are the only ones that have been altered somewhat materially.

In case of admission when an applicant is a British subject the period of 10 years required for his domicile in the Bombay Presidency is reduced to 5 years. I have accepted this alteration provisionally subject to your confirmation.

I shall now point you out the alterations of any importance made in the rules and I trust you will accept them as they are all very reasonable. But the alteration in our draft rule No. 246 is one which I have not accepted. I myself am not particularly against that alteration. But as I know the method of working on our Exchange I am doubtful whether the alteration would suit most of the influential and well-known leading brokers. It very often happens that they have to distribute orders among different members simply to avoid risk of the market and in one way it is a good practice as the risk is distributed. It is for you now to decide whether to accept this alteration or not.

AMENDMENT TO ALTERED RULE.

After some discussion, Mr. Rajendra Somanarayan moved an amendment that: "A member may put through bargains for another member." Mr. Jamnadas Khushal seconded and it was adopted. This rule is the old rule 246 as recommended by the Association, but which was altered by Government.

NEW RULE FOR CORNERS.

The new rules about corners are as follows:—

339(a) when the Board of Directors is satisfied that a single individual, or syndicate of individuals, has acquired such control over any scrip admitted to forward dealings that as a result thereof it appears such scrip cannot be obtained for delivery on existing contracts except at prices or on terms arbitrarily dictated by such individuals or syndicate or there is any fraud connected with dealings in such scrip, and it appears to the said Board that it is in the public interest that the said Board should intervene, the said Board may intervene and prohibit all such further dealings in such scrip and remove such scrip summarily from the Forward List.

(b) When the said Board intervene under the provisions of this Rule, the said Board shall forthwith fix a price in such scrip; such price shall be the average price of the day immediately preceding the intervention of the said Board and at such price all unsettled contracts in such scrip shall be finally settled and concluded.

SCHEME FOR RECRUITMENT FOR RAILWAY SERVICE.

SIMLA, July 15.

In pursuance of the Lee Recommendations the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State have framed a scheme for the recruitment and training of officer for the three main departments of railways (1) Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial; (2) Civil Engineering and (3) Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power). The object of the schemes is to see that recruitment in India is advanced as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent. of the total number of vacancies in superior railway services. The outlines of the scheme are published.—A.P.

COBHAM DELAYED AT BUNDER ABBAS

KARACHI, July 15.

Cobham's departure was delayed by low tide at Bunder Abbas. He left for Chamber late this afternoon and is expected in Karachi before noon to-morrow.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay dined with the Hon. Mr. J. L. Ricu at 3, Queen's Gardens, Poona, on Wednesday.

Sir Cecil Walsh took his seat on Thursday as the Acting Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court.

The Governor of Madras presided over the fifth annual meeting of the Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society at Government House, Madras. The meeting was attended by a large and influential gathering. The Hon. Khan Bahadur Muhamed Usman Sahib, President of the Society, presented the annual report.

The Hon. Sir Cecil Walsh took his seat on Tuesday as Acting Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, vice Sir Grimwood Mears.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has left Allahabad for Simla.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST KEMAL PASHA.

(Continued from previous page).

tary, naval and aerial officials also sent messages of congratulations to the President.

OTHER DETAILS.

Regarding gravity of the offence the Tribunal of Independence will conduct its investigations even on Id day. Ismat Pasha, the Premier, reached Smyrna, while Faizi Pasha, Chief of the General Staff went to Constantinople to consult Ali Said Pasha and others of the General Staff.

CONFESSION OF THE

Zia Khurshed confessed every thing before the Tribunal. The conspiracy, says a correspondent of the "Miliat", was conceived of by some members of the Union and Progress, and to bring it into action Smyrna was considered to be the best suited place. A shop near Osmania Hotel was selected for the action. It was planned that bombs were to be thrown on Mustafa Kemal's motor near that shop. It was also settled that in case of success the conspirators were to appeal the country in the name of religion. But by the timely discovery Zia Khurshed was arrested and the plot failed.

WERE THE DEPUTIES IMMUNE?

Some press correspondents enquired Kazim Pasha, President of Parliament if the deputies are immune from arrest, he replied that in case a deputy is found guilty of committing or attempting to commit or conspiring the offence of murder he is liable to be arrested. Naturally the conspirators, being accessory, to such offence could not be exempted from arrest. The correspondents also asked if any special sitting of Parliament will be convened, he replied that the President may convene such a session, but there appears to be no need for such action.

SENSATIONAL ARREST.

A cable dated 20th June states that arrests are made day and night in Smyrna, Dr. Ednan Bey (the husband of Khalida Khanum, who lately returned from Europe, along with other leaders of the Progessive Party like Kazim Kara Baker Pasha and Ali Faud Pasha, and Nur Uddin Pasha (the Conqueror of Smyrna) have been arrested. Rauf Pasha is also in the danger of being arrested.

NATION WILL AVENGE ME.

Protesting against the conspiracy, a deputation waited on Kemal Pasha, who in passionate words said that I appreciate your sentiments and am affected by your tokens of disgust against the conspiracy, I feel how much the nation loves me and has faith in my aims and objects. I am confident that even if I am killed the nation will avenge me and after my death will not leave the path of progress carved out by me. I know that my foes are resolving to mean plots to gain their object, but their activities are unable to retard us in our path of progressive development. My only grievance is that by their hasty follies they are jeopardising the life of the nation. In the end I am confident that the Tribunal of Independence will do justice to them and give them their due. Long live Turkey! and Long live Turkish Revolution!

MARWADI VIDYALAVA MEETING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After observing the scene created by Mr. R. S. Nimbkar at the remark passed by the Chairman of the meeting held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Party, on Wednesday, and subsequently after Mr. Jaisukhlal Mehta's eloquent speech, two important points have struck me which I wish to place before the public in general and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swarajya Party in particular for their consideration and action through your widely-circulated paper.

1. A public meeting should be organised under the auspices of some Congress Committee where persons from the public other than the leaders should only be chosen to speak on the platform and in that meeting certain resolutions should be framed asking the leaders of Maharashtra and Bombay to have as many round table conferences amongst themselves before the elections and come to some definite understanding before contesting the elections to legislatures with a united voice so that the workers who want to work for certain candidates may have a common mandate of the leaders for the election campaign.

2. The combined meetings of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Swarajya Party and the Responsive Co-operation Party may be organised from time to time where people will get an opportunity of hearing different views whereby some solution will be arrived at in mitigating the present day quarrels. No doubt, such meetings in the beginning may be uncontrolable to the Chairmen of such meetings but I feel sure some better results will come out in the end.

In conclusion let Bombay and Maharashtra follow the example of our Calcutta leaders.—Yours, etc.

KAMALNATH B. SANZGIRI.

July 15.

II.

Sir,—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is reported to have said at yesterday's Marwardi Vidyalaya meeting, "He had called Mr. Nimbkar a hireling on the strength of his own information." I said, it is a lie.

I never met Mr. Mehta privately in my life. I have never been to his house except on one occasion, when I had been there to invite Deshbandhu Das for a public function in the city a few years back.—Yours, etc.

R. S. NIMBKAR.

July 15.

MIGRATION AND PEACE PROBLEM.

(Continued from previous page.)

main, non-assimilable when they came from lands which had not reached the same level of industrial development. All workers who migrated should be required to resolve to settle permanently, and to submit to the national organised standards, or be kept out. The declaration of the Canadian trade union movement in 1906 has been reviewed and approved from year to year. It approved spontaneous immigration, but it was necessary to add that it claimed the right to reject any nationality or individual. Mr. Moore said that an English worker would come to Canada and find three times the horse-power per worker employed. He would enjoy, but a small part of the product, the balance being re-shipped back to his own markets to increase the problems of England. The speaker complimented the promotion on the production of a valuable report, putting aside some minor errors.

ENGLAND'S DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. W. Lunn (British Labour Party) said England was an emigrating country. In 1912 400,000 people emigrated, chiefly to the Dominions. After the war Government regulation of emigration had greatly increased. It was well that this Congress had been called, to direct the minds of all workers to the matter of migration. It was a terrible step to uproot the life-history and the life-connections of English workers, and to send them out to a very problematical career. Such people should be able to receive information and protection, and not alone the arguments for leaving their country. By the efforts of the Labour movement, children under school-leaving age were now prohibited from leaving England unaccompanied by adults. Labour in each country must come to an understanding as to the terms and conditions of migration. At the same time a united effort should be made to settle English workers on the English land.

Dr. H. Diamond (Polish Socialist Party, Member of the Polish Sejm or House of Commons) said that the very divergent views on this question deserved the fullest discussion. Only the danger of a fall in the standard of living should be permitted to form a ground for a policy of exclusion of immigrants. One speaker had said that the intensity of this problem had been produced chiefly or exclusively by the changes of frontiers at the Peace. He could not agree with that. The chief cause was the restrictive policy adopted by the U. S. A. The next cause was that production had materially outstripped consumption. The only way to off-set that was by the total re-organisation of production.

M. Troclet (Belgian Labour Party). Before the war Belgium had a certain amount of immigration. That has been somewhat increased. Average Emigration after the war was about 10,000 per annum. Many speakers had discussed the prime cause of migrations, that was not very fruitful. The thing to do was to ascertain by an impartial organisation what immigration could be permitted by each country. Labour could not as a principle approve of exclusion, on the other hand it could not automatically approve of unrestricted incitation to immigration.

M. Zygmunt Zulawski (General Confederation of Labour, Poland) spoke in Polish, and thus obtained the distinction of four editions of his powerful oration,—the official languages of the Congress being French, German and English. He said they were really trying to reconcile various views on the question of the emigration and immigration of the world's workers. The attitude of Australia in an exclusion of emigration could not possibly be endorsed by such a Congress. The Poles desired to correct the phrase "regulation of migration." This could only be effected by the creation of organisation to make it effective. When migrants come in large numbers from one country it is not proper to try to force them out of their language and customs. That would be equivalent to an oppression of minorities. The prime necessity was for conciliation and for understanding.

AN ITALIAN PROTEST.

A delegate representing the Italian Socialist movement spoke: Italy was perhaps more interested than any other country in the problem of emigration. The proposals of the report coincided with the demand of the Italian Socialist movement. The speaker referred to the representations of Australia as opposed to all principles of solidarity. First they excluded the coloured races; then, after making a division between Southern and Northern Europe, they refused the greater part of those coming from Southern Europe. But, subsequently they proceeded to exclude the greater part of the Northern Europeans. The Australians had however a perfect right to protect the interests of Australian labour, and the Italian Socialist movement had no desire or intention to invade those interests. The belligerent speeches of Fascism were very much reinforced by excessive acts of exclusion and of antagonism. The Australian representative spoke slightingly of Italian immigrants. The picture of the standard of life of the immigrants was an exaggerated one. The Italian Socialist movement was struggling against inconceivable obstacles to keep alive in Italy the spirit of Socialism. Such an effort deserved sympathy and co-operation, help and solidarity, from Socialists of every land. The men and women who were attempting this courageous task were not the people to lower standards of life or to injure and degrade the social structure of any country whatever.

Early on Wednesday morning the Alipore police discovered the dead body of a woman with an outmark on the throat on the Diamond Harbour Road. The police have learnt that she had a quarrel with her lover, who threatened to kill her. The body was found in a highly decomposed state with the jewellery removed. The police on suspicion have arrested Kisson Bag and are making further enquiries.—F. P. I.

VILLAGE PUNCHAYATS.

C. P. GOVT. COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

YEOTMAL, July 15.

The report of the Village Punchayat Committee appointed by the Central Provinces Government has been published. The first recommendation dealing with the policy which should be adopted by Government defines government's attitude towards the village punchayets as similar to that which was adopted towards the Co-operative movement when it was in its infancy. The Committee's specific recommendation is that there should be a provincial Punchayet officer working under the control of the Ministry of Local Self-Government who should give expert advice to both the official and non-official workers. Punchayets should be established with in ten years in all villages where it is possible to have them. The committee recommend that judicial and administrative functions should be both allotted to every punchayet when it is first constituted.

Other recommendations include the power to levy taxes on certain professions and an obligation on the provincial government to give suitable grants to district councils to enable the latter to make initial contribution to the funds of the Village Punchayets. The committee favours the cancellation of the present rule requiring one-fourth of the registered voters to attend the poll and recommends that the appointment and dismissal of the "kotwars" in the Central Provinces and the Mahars in Behar should rest with the punchayet.

NOTES OF DISSENT

Of the nine members of the Committee Messrs. R. S. Shukla, D K Kane, G S Gupta, and G A Gawai have aprended their notes of dissent. Mr. D. K. Kane strongly urges the abrogation of the village sanitation and public management act. Mr. Gawai looking from the Depressed Classes point of view regards the establishment of village punchayets in all villages as a compulsion of the lethargic masses and suggest the exemption of the depressed classes from the operation of these bodies. Mr. G. S. Gupta a Swarajist is against hasty expansion and is doubtful if they could so run with safety as to finish the establishment of village punchayets in the province in ten years. Mr. R. S. Shukla, a prominent Swarajist deprecates the appointment of a whole time Government officer and suggests instead the advisability of engaging on special contract for ten years a non-official of outstanding merit.—A. P.

EUROPEANS IN POLITICS.

COL. CRAWFORD'S PLEA FOR MORE INTEREST.

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Speaking at a special meeting of the Eastern Bengal Branch of the European Association held to meet him, Colonel Crawford, Secretary of the Association, said that the growing influence of the Association had been more apparent during the recent years and the Association was receiving a greater degree of recognition from the Government of India and Home Government. He emphasised the political significance of the association and the necessity for strong support in order that Europeans might play their part in the political development of the country both to their own advantage and that of Indians. With a view to developing the European influence in politics throughout the various provinces and at Delhi and to extending the present activities of the Association it was, he said, eminently desirable that the council of the Association should be more representative of Europeans in India and so composed that no legislature could ignore its opinions. The views of the Council as at present constituted were practically and in authoritative circles taken to be the views of Calcutta.—A. P.

AT IT AGAIN!

(Continued from page 7).

one Mahomedan have died in the Medical College Hospital from effects of stab injuries. Fifty-nine others are still in hospital including a police constable. Of these seven have received gun shot wounds and the rest lathi and stab injuries. A Hindu was fatally stabbed in Armatola and his body has been removed to the morgue. Of 63 originally admitted into the Medical College Hospital 18 are Hindus and 45 Mahomedans.—A. P.

HINDU SABHA'S APPEAL TO VICEROY

CALCUTTA July 15

The following telegram has been sent to th Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Secretary, Hindu Sabha:

"Kindly convey to His Excellency the deliberately lawless action of Muslims who threw brickbats and stones on the Raj Rajeswari procession and images, thereby killing some and hurting several Hindus. The procession was taken out in strict accordance with the Police license, granted conformably to the recent Government communique, and there was no provocation whatsoever. Bricks and stones were thrown by Muslims from mosques, orphanage, bye-lanes and bustees and we submit that there can be no doubt that the lawless conduct of the Muslims was the result of a preconcerted and deliberate plan to injure the Hindus and defy authority, and prevent the Hindus from performing religious rights in accordance with law and custom. We pray that strong steps may be taken for protecting Hindus and disabusing Muslims of their belief that their lawlessness and rowdism will induce the Government to concede to them their undue demands".—Free Press.

DUTY ON IMPORTED COAL.

TARIFF BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

SIMLA, July 15.

For the first time the Tariff Board has issued a Majority and minority report, the former signed by Sir George Rainy and Mr. Mathai and the latter by Mr. Ginwala. The subject of the enquiry was the application of the coal industry for protection. Discussion had taken place in the Assembly on the position of the industry more than once and an inquiry was undertaken in fulfilment of the promise made by the Government on 14th March last. The Board has unanimously decided against protective duty on all imported coal, though Mr. Ginwala's reason for this conclusion is different from that of his two other colleagues. The Majority hold that the depression from which the industry is suffering is due not to any falling off in demand for coal but principally to overrapid development, the result of a period of high prices. Though a protective duty on all imported coal would not impose a heavy burden on the industry but in principle all measures which tended to raise the cost of fuel are prejudiced to industrial development and should not be taken, unless the reasons for them are cogent and convincing. It would be unfair to consumers in Western India to put pressure on them, by making the coal they prefer more expnsive. It is for mine-owners to remove the prejudice and they should succeed in doing so before long under the coal grading system which secured a rebate. The Majority also reject the plea that a countervailing duty on South African coal be imposed.

DUTY ON S. AFRICAN COAL.

Both the Majority and minority agree that freight concession given by South African Government are deliberately aimed at the development of a large export trade and that an additional duty of Rs. 1/8/0 per ton on South African coal would give the Indian coal all the benefit it could derive from a duty of this kind. Also that such additional duty would not add appreciably to the costs of any Indian industry. The Majority, however, argue that the increase of sales of Indian coal in Bombay and Sind resulting from the duty would not exceed 100,000 tons a year and would do little to prevent the shutting down of mines or diminish unemployment. The competition of South African coal in Ceylon and the Far Eastern markets which had been lost to India was much more serious than that in India and the imposition of a countervailing duty in India would therefore do nothing to help the coal industry where help is most needed. Against this the South African Government might be provoked to retaliatory measures and the possibility of an effective retaliation by South Africa, especially in regard to rice and cotton manufacture experts from Bombay could not be excluded. This strengthened the objection to the measure from which India would benefit so little.

Mr. Ginwala on the other hand holds that without bounty South African coal cannot compete against Indian coal in any Indian or Eastern market except at a very heavy loss. The imposition of countervailing duty is, therefore, justifiable in accordance with the policy of discriminating protection and is desirable in the national interest. Economically and financially the country will gain by the additional duty of Rs. 1/8/0 per ton. The duty should be increased if any counter action is taken by South Africa or if South African coal still enters India. As regards retaliation by South Africa, Mr. Ginwala thinks that the trade of 6 lakhs of rupees per annum in cotton manufactures is negligible from Bombay's point of view, while the price of rice would not fall on Indian shoulders entirely as free rations formed part of the Indian labourers wages in South Africa. The fear of economic retaliation was not well-founded. Moreover he holds that the principal Bombay consumers are in favour of a countervailing duty. —A.P.

FRENCH MAIL-BOAT DESTROYED BY FIRE.

LONDON, July 15.

Djibouti.—The "Messageries Maritimes" mailboat, "Fontainebleau" bound for Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan has been destroyed by fire. Passengers and the crew and a small part of cargo have been saved. Mail sacks were lost.—Reuter.

[Djibouti is a port in French Somaliland, East Africa.]

ADMIRAL C. B. MILLER DEAD.

LONDON, July 14.

Admiral Charles Blois Miller is dead as the result of a motor accident.—Reuter's Special.

(Admiral Charles Blois Miller was born in 1867. He served in H. M. S. "Northumberland" during the Egyptian Campaign of 1882. He served the European War and participated in the Battle of Jutland Bank (C. B.), 1916. He was on the retired list since 1924.)

DEFECTION IN MADRAS SWARAJISTS

MADRAS, July 15.

Following the resignation of Mr. Sarasimha Razu, two other nationalists Mr. T. A. Ramalingham Chettiar and Mr. Vellingiri Gownder have resigned from the Congress Party. In their letter to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar they say that they joined party at his special instance, and upon his assurance that policy of total obstruction would be changed and the ban on office would be lifted after the elections. They fear that the policy of obstruction would be stiffened and are unwilling to let outside bodies control them.—Free Press.

HORNBY-BALLARD SCHEME

CORPORATION APPROVES OF SCHEME

ABOUT 66 HOUSES TO BE DEMOLISHED.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held on Thursday, a letter from the Commissioner about the Hornby Road-Ballard Pier Scheme was considered. He wrote: "I have lately inspected the locality with the Executive Engineer and am of opinion that in the interests of the financial success of the scheme, it is urgently necessary that the main 80ft. road should be opened up at once in order to give the intending purchasers of land a clear idea of the situation of the various plots. Portions of the road have been opened up at both ends from Hornby Road to Cawasji Patel Street and from Mint Road to Homji Street."

The Commissioner now asked for permission to demolish about 16 houses in that locality.

DEMOLITION OF 66 HOUSES.

Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot moved that the Commissioner's letter be approved and permission given to demolish the properties mentioned in the list. He said there were many financial considerations involved in this. Purchasers did not know what land was for sale and the best way to put on with the Scheme was to make properties available for sale as soon as possible.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban asked that these people should not be asked to go out unless some sort of temporary sheds were erected for them on the site of the barracks.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram moved that the matter be referred to the Roads Committee, as he wanted more time to be given to the people living in those houses.

Dr. S. S. Botliwalla seconding said promises were given in the Corporation that the buildings would not be pulled down for the next seven years. He asked that these people should not be thrown into the streets.

FROM A BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW.

The Commissioner said had the Scheme been pushed through, as they originally wished, their expectations would have been realised. While the interest on the debts they had raised was piling up, none of the land was selling, because the buyers did not know what there was to buy, and it was their duty to show to the purchasers what the Corporation wanted to sell. It was not a fact that these people had to vacate the buildings at a month's notice, as the Corporation had already told these people that they would have to vacate at the beginning of October. He asked them to say whether there was really any lack of accommodation in the city; he had already informed these people that if necessary arrangements would be made for them in the Development and Improvement Trust Chawls, where not only "coolies", but middle class people lived. If they did not like these chawls, then they had other places where they could go, like Dadar and suburbs. But if they did not want to incur further losses on the Scheme the Corporation should make the road at the earliest possible movement.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said it was not a new matter and was likely to last as long as the Corporation lasted. There was hardly a single occasion on which the executive had come before the Corporation, when the former were told that the members were going to do their duty by their constituents. When a scheme like this was taken up, there was likely to be some hardships, but they had to put up with it in the general interests of the city.

WHAT WAS CIVIC PATRIOTISM?

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said there were limits even to this cantankerous attitude in respect of the Scheme. He asked Messrs. P. J. Marzaban and Boman Behram to remember that six lakhs of working men were paying for the sinking fund and interest charges. What was humanity here, for a few hundred people were asking for ever and for ever that they should be allowed to remain where they were. Was this civic patriotism, fairness and justice? The Corporation had lost 80 lakhs on this Scheme alone and at the rate of 6½ per cent. the interest alone come to 5½ lakhs.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

EYE-WITNESSES ON PABNA SITUATION

CALCUTTA, July 14.

From a report of the leaders' visit in the interior of Pabna received by the Free Press of India it seems that Babu Shyamsunder Chakravarti and others have found the houses of 18 Hindu residents at Bangabari, about 8 miles from Pabna were looted, granaries of Mr. Sasadhar Sen's house destroyed and paddies scattered all over the place.

The well belonging to the house, and the only one in the village has also been spoilt. The granary of Mr. Das has also been looted. Fifteen maunds of tobacco of one village has been scattered on the roads. Residents of 18 houses of this village are so distressed that they are without the necessities of life. Families of 18 villages have grouped together for self-preservation. Their villages were looted on the 5th instant, but uptill now they have not been able to return to their respective houses. The matter has been reported to the police for investigation. Four families of milkmen at Dharmagram, 1 miles from Pabna have removed. All shops of Ataikola have been looted.—Free Press.

AUSTRALIANS VS. LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, July 14.

In the match between the Australians and Lancashire which began at Liverpool to-day, the former batting first, occupied the wicket the whole day, scoring 388 for three wickets (Bardsley 155, Andrews 95, and Woodfull 65.—Reuter's Special.

EDUCATION.

VALUE OF COLLEGE DEBATE.

MAKING OF A GREAT MAN.

Down the Maine highway, the dust curling up under their flying feet, a group of runners sped to their goal. The leader was a slender slip of a lad. But he came through with the endurance that showed long, patient weeks of training.

On the platform of a big auditorium, in the cotton-mill city of Lewiston, an audience was bursting with enthusiasm over a victory in what was then unique in the educational world—an intercollegiate debate. Again, the garnet was victorious: and of the trio that walked across the stage to the accompaniment of vociferous applause was O. C. Merrill of the class of '99, writes the "Christian Science Monitor".

In fact, there is a vital connection between the victories achieved at this modest but efficient Maine institution of learning and the successful work for which he has been responsible as executive secretary of the Federal Power Commission, since its creation in 1920.

In his hands there is placed an authority hardly surpassed by any other office, in peace times, unless it be that of the President and actual Cabinet officials. For this Commission is made up of the heads of departments of War, of the Interior and Agriculture.

HIS PRESENT POSITION.

To him, therefore, has been left the framing of national water-power policies; in his hand rests control of dol. 1,000,000,000 worth of hydro-electric investments; with him lies the defense of popular rights in United States water powers; and by him is being worked out the present colossal development which will revolutionize American industry in the near future, substitute electric power for the far too expensive fuel used in railroad systems to-day, and energize latent resources in rivers and streams and focus this vast power for Aladdin uses at critical points through east and west, north and south.

The last measure of his success was taken when he was sent to England to the World Power Conference, the first in history, held at London in 1924 as general chairman for the American Committee.

It was on his return to his alma mater in Maine, last June, to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Science that his friends on the campus gained an inkling of the factors mainly active in promoting his success.

He had taken his college work seriously. He knew what it was to help earn his way through school. He was an off-campus man, travelling some distance to his home at the close of the day's lectures in college halls. He was not a "grind", as his interest in athletics and the usual social affairs of the institution indicated. But he was a scholar, with endurance not only on the track but in the library where personal research alone paid the price of victory in debate.

"I owe more to those early experiences in debate than to any one other factor in my college life," he admitted in a backward glance over a quarter of a century of success, "for they compelled me to do certain things, establish certain habits of thought and broaden my perspective as no regular studies did. I learned how to pursue a question for all facts bearing upon it; how to look at it from every side; how to weigh one argument against another; how to command my mental resources most effectively in public speech; in a word, how to think a subject through to independent conclusions."

Perhaps the measure of this man may also be found in the unusual tribute which he paid to the practical character of college training; in the address he made to the graduates of Bates College of the class of '25. For he summarized thus:

"You may think that college gives you little of practical value. But beware lest you draw a hasty conclusion. You may never again, for example, have occasion to solve a cubic equation; but you should carry away with you an understanding of the logical processes which mathematics so well exemplifies. You may never again read a stanza of Horace or a paragraph of Herodotus; but you should have learned to what extent the poets, dramatists and historians of ancient Greece and Rome have furnished models for all succeeding generations.

NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN.

"You will doubtless forget the details of dynasties and empires, of the shifting shapes of national boundaries, and of the reactions of political forces which form the substance of history; but you should not forget that the common law of England, the Napoleonic code, and the forms of administration and principles of jurisprudence developed under the Caesars, have had a profound effect not only upon the institutions and laws of your own country but also of the world.

"You soon may not be able to name in their order the strata of the sedimentary rocks, or to solve a parallelogram of force, or to write a chemical equation; but you will have missed the fundamentals of all science if you have not learned in a way you can never forget that throughout the universe effect proceeds from cause, that we live in a world which is ruled by law and in which superstition, intolerance and blind acceptance of authority have no proper place.

"Only if a college has taught you how, will you be fitted intelligently to meet the many perplexing problems of the present day, particularly those which are known as public questions. You cannot out of your own personal experience find answers to the complicated problems of international relations and the part your own country ought properly to take. Only from a knowledge of the past and with a mind trained to appraise the evidence and draw sound conclusions, will you be able to separate the fact from falsehood in the propaganda with which we are flooded about many of the controversial questions of the day.

"You will be able to vote intelligently upon these questions and to contribute to their solution only as you continue after graduation to apply the habits of study and of straight thinking which college should have taught you."

INDIAN STUDENTS IN GLASGOW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been asked by the Glasgow Indian Union to seek the hospitality of your columns in order to bring a few facts to the notice of the public at home—particularly for the information of the students who intend to come over here for the further prosecution of their studies.

Quite a large number of students come over to Glasgow every year to join the University or the Technical Colleges and some of them are so very hopelessly ill-informed or positively mis-informed about the state of things here, that it is really a pity to see them getting so very unpleasantly undeceived within a few days of their arrival here. In fact we have realised the difficulties of the new comers so thoroughly well, that we have thought it necessary to give greater publicity to the existing Information Department of our Union so that the latest and the best possible information could be supplied from the spot to all those who intend to come to Glasgow to join the University or to proceed with their technical education in some other way. My department will welcome all bona-fide enquiries from any students intending to come over here and all their enquiries will meet with prompt and whole-hearted attention.

I shall be highly obliged if you would kindly give necessary publicity to this letter for the information of those who might be interested in the matter.

Thanking you in anticipation,—Yours etc.

D. CHAKRAVERTI.
Information Secretary,
G. I. U.

Glasgow, June 22.

ILLITERACY IN IDAR STATE.

TEACHERS FOR A SCHOOL THAT DOES NOT EXIST

A citizen of the Idar State writes:—

The public are well aware of the lack of educational facilities in the Idar State. Instead of removing the complaints of the people regarding education, the State has been devising means to make the public outside the State believe that the State has been doing its best to provide educational facilities for the people of the State. Some time back an advertisement appeared in the vernacular papers inviting applications from B.A.'s and B.Sc's for the Pratap High School. From this advertisement one is likely to believe that there is already a high school in the Idar State and the cry of the Idar State people that there is not a single high school in the State is false. As a matter of fact, there is no such institution as the so called Pratap High School in the Idar State. It is surprising how the State authorities can invite applications for an institution which is not and has never been in existence. It is an attempt by the State to show to the public outside the State that there is a high school in the Idar State. Besides, even if the State authorities are really anxious to start a high school their first duty is to put the primary schools in proper order. The few primary schools that are in existence in the State are in a most wretched condition so far as the imparting of instruction is concerned. There are only 2 anglo-vernacular schools maintained by the State where English is taught upto St. IV, besides other 2 schools maintained by the public one at Kadiadra and the other at Gabat.

The educational department of the State requires a thorough over hauling and that cannot be done unless the State is really anxious to spend some part of its income after education.

Unwilling to provide for an officer for this department, the State has been entrusting its work some times to the District Magistrate and some times to the State Munsiff and they are asked to look into its affairs when they get leisure after performing their own duties. The public can imagine the lot of the Idar State people under such a state of affairs. The poor people remain in the state of perpetual illiteracy in spite of their paying heavy taxes. The present ruler exacts from the public about Rs 50,000 every year by way of a special tax known as Local Cess solely for Education Half the amount of this Cess is not spent after Education!

BRILLIANT LADY GRADUATE.

Photo: General Supply Agency.

Miss Shakuntala Paranjpye, daughter of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, secured first class at the last B.Sc. Exam. She will soon proceed to England, as Government of India scholar, for tripos in Mathematics.

(Continued from column 6.)

one student say that there is not a single lesson in this prose that makes interesting reading for him nor is there a poem in the poetical selections, except for two or three pieces, that he will like to swallow with delightful gusto. I do not hereby mean to belittle or undermine in any way the valuable compilation of Dr. Parker's selections, but what I want to make clear is that some good longer poems should have been included in the book, so also some fine pieces of modern prose. And, besides, I think the University would have done good service if some additional prose or poetry book had been prescribed along with this only book. For in that case the matriculation student would have stood very little chance of not perfecting his knowledge of English language. I have seen many matriculated students talking or writing English in the most imperfect manner imaginable. And this is the result in spite of the fact that they studied at least some four books in English. So if the standard of English is lowered, I think the student will acquire a still limited knowledge of English and his stock of English words and phrases will be ver meagre. The real reason why English has been made a light subject this year is that the two compulsory papers in Science and Geography have been introduced in S. L. Examination, but it is my humble opinion that the subject of English should not be made to suffer purely for the sake of the introduction of a subject like Geography. I hope the prescribers of these text-books will see to this next year.—Yours, etc.,

NANABHAI N. TALATY.

REMAIN CONTENT WITH YOUR PAY

HOW MINISTER APPRECIATES TEACHERS' PROFESSION.

A deputation of the primary teachers of Bijapur District waited on the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Education. The following is a portion of the conversation that took place on the occasion:—

Minister:—Well, what is the intention of your deputation?

Teachers:—The present allowance scheme, Sir, that is to be enforced shortly, will benefit some teachers only, while others will have to be disappointed. We respectfully beg to you to cancel it and substitute in its place the Paranjape—Sathe Scheme.

Minister:—Well, we hear the teachers do not work satisfactorily. Hence the present allowance scheme is to be introduced.

Teachers:—The report, Sir, is entirely unfounded. Granting this to be the case why not appoint more supervisors and you may even go to the length of stopping the promotion of those who do not work satisfactorily.

Minister:—Yes, you are right. But if there be a uniform scheme of promotion where is the incentive for hard work? A teacher who works ordinarily is sure to get promotion. Why should all work satisfactorily and heartily, for example, the teachers who have won selection grade, we hear, do not care to work hard. The reason is simple. They have no further promotion to aspire for nor any degradation to fear. Hence the present scheme is laid out in order to serve as an incentive for hearty work.

Teachers:—Well, Sir, has not the cause of education much suffered by closing the college for second and third year trained teachers?

Minister:—No, I do not think so. The number of the trained teachers is already large. There is no need for increasing the number.

Teachers:—We beg that the free certificato system that is stopped should be re-introduced.

Minister:—No, as I told you, the number of trained teachers is already large. It is useless to increase the number.

PAY OF TEACHERS.

Teachers:—Now, Sir, the lowest scale of untrained teachers in some of the Municipalities and Local Boards is only Rs. 15. It should be raised to Rs. 25.

Minister:—Well, it is the look-out of the municipalities and local boards concerned.

Teachers:—Again, Sir, the head masters of taluka schools as they have to put in extra labour should be given more allowance.

Minister:—As I told you it is the concern of the local boards.

Teachers:—This Municipality, Sir, has adopted the Paranjpe-Sathe Scheme. It will be shortly placed before the Government for sanction.

Minister:—All right. I have no objection.

Teachers:—We have some thing more to ask about the allowance.

Minister:—By all means. No objection.

"CONSULT 'KESARI'."

Teachers:—Well, Sir, "Kesari" raised a discussion as to whether allowance to be granted on the strength of boys on the register or on the number actually present. Which is the correct view?

Minister:—Consult "Kesari" itself for what you want.

Teachers:—No, Sir, we do not put this question to you about the opinion of "Kesari". The discussion has created doubt in us. Will you kindly clear it?

Minister:—You will get allowance on the number of boys on the register.

Teachers:—It is our honest opinion, Sir, that the said allowance scheme is likely to create malice in the teacher-world which is detrimental to the cause of education.

Minister:—How so? I wonder!

Teachers:—Is it not, Sir, a sort of competition?

Minister:—No doubt. But I am surprised to hear that competition is a hindrance. What are prizes and rewards meant for? Will they not serve as an incentive for hard labour?

Teachers:—Agree. But it will disturb the peaceful atmosphere of the teacher.

Minister:—Does it mean sleep?

Teachers:—No, Sir, we do not mean sleep by peaceful atmosphere. What we mean is that it will create a sort of agitation in the teachers. The allowance scheme is just like distributing food to one or two among a group of famine-striken person, leaving others. Will it not disturb their peace?

Minister:—On the whole, then, I conclude you are for cancelling the allowance scheme. You are for the Paranjape-Sathe Scheme. However, you will have to put it before the Council. The minister said in conclusion:

AN ENGLISH PERALLEL.

I am glad, you have plainly placed your views before me. However I am sorry, we cannot satisfy all since the supply of food is scanty while the demand is proportionately great. Without further botheration I advise you to do your duty. Even in civilized countries like England the pecuniary state of teachers is equally low. I assure you the Government is conscious that you are working hard for low pay. The fate of the future generation is in your hands. I hope, being content with your present lot, you will try for the uplift of our mother country.

ENGLISH IN THE MATRICULATION.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The text-books prescribed in English by the University of Bombay for School Leaving Examination for the year 1927 plainly indicate the low standard to which English has been reduced. Of the only two books prescribed, that of Principal Macmillan's "In Wild Maratha Battle" has been meant to be read as a Rapid Reader and as such the student will have to go through it 'rapidly' and not study copiously. The other one is Dr. Parker's selection of Prose and Poetry from modern authors. This is, therefore, the only book that the student has to study fully well as the English text-book in S. L. Examination. This course is very easy for him. But I do not think that the knowledge derived from this the wholly satisfy the eager aspirant of the college career in respect of information, instruction and interest. I have heard

(Continued in Col. 4.)

"THE FRAUD EXPOSED."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It would appear as if the sacred "mantra" to be chanted unceasingly in the journalistic heaven were, "I told you so." On any other assumption it is difficult to understand the necessity or the value, or for the matter of that, the good taste of your editorial "The Fraud Exposed" in your issue of July 13th. The Report of the Hilton-Young Commission is not yet to hand. Lord Inchcape's fore-cast at the annual general meeting of the P. & O. Banking Corporation that the Currency Commission would recommend stabilisation of the Rupee 1/6d. is not the same thing as an authoritative pronouncement on the same subject. The cabled reports from London of Sir Purushotamdas being obliged to sign a Minute of Dissent are after all so scrappy that it is hardly correct for a journal of your standing, to jump to conclusions—viz: that nothing has been achieved, that the currency policy of this country will continue to be one sordid game of manipulation by the Government of India for the benefit of the "City" of London, or their own balances, at the expense of the Indian growers.

One also cannot admire your strongly-worded reference to Sir Purushotamdas. One cannot perceive any "ignominy"—that is the unfortunate word you use—in his trying to persuade his comrades to come round to the Indian point of view. To paint the Report of the Currency Commission as black as you have done, without having even a look at it, may be good journalism but is hardly fair play. If Sir Purushotamdas is obliged to sign the Report subject to a Minute of Dissent, and is not authorised to write a Minority Report, as the cables from London suggest, may I point out that the difference between the two is only one of size or degree and not one of kind? But what ignominy is there in all this even assuming that Sir Purushotamdas had failed entirely in his mission, may I ask? If Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas chose to fight the currency battle of his country single handed; if the other Indian colleagues even have not, in the wisdom or their depth of knowledge (or ignorance or any reasons best known to themselves) of the currency policy of this country, been able to back the popular and Indian point of view as you assume, what ignominy is there for either Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas or his admirers?

And why should there be all this hurry to award blame?; to jump to the conclusion that the currency battle of the country has been lost, even before looking at the report of the Currency Commission. Surely, Sir, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the temptation to experience the journalistic bliss, which is implied in the words, "I told you so" has been strong for you.—Yours, etc.

R. G. S.

Bombay, July 14.

CALCUTTA TRADE SITUATION.

DISCUSSION AT CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, July 14.

A Conference of different trade interests was held this afternoon at the Exchange Jute Balers' Association to discuss the present critical position of trade and commerce owing to the communal disturbances and the tension in the districts of Bengal. It was decided at the Conference that representatives should interview a Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and discuss the subject and, if possible, take joint steps to mitigate the situation. 14 different associations sent their representatives to the Conference. It was stated at the meeting that if Government failed to control the disturbances in the districts immediately, many influential jute and piece-goods merchants would suffer disastrously.—Free Press.

Before the Additional Sessions Judge of Alipore and a special jury Nanilal Haldar, a young Bengali, was charged on Wednesday afternoon with having murdered his uncle, Bhupatichiran Haldar. The trial is proceeding.—F. P. I.

CONGRESS ELECTIONEERING CAMPAIGN

"Chronicle" Photo.

The Congress leaders of Bombay opened their electioneering campaign before a large gathering on Wednesday.

BOMBAY'S NEW JUDGE.

Press Photo Agency.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government pleader, Bombay, has been appointed an additional Judge of the Bombay High Court.

"LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SUBURBS".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. J. K. Mehta in your esteemed columns of to-day considers the action of our Association in sending the telegram to the Minister for Local Self-Government protesting against the increase of sanitary cess, rather hasty. We beg to point out with reference to this apprehension of Mr. Mehta, that our Association had after mature consideration arrived at a final decision that the deputation must be immediately sent, as further delay in taking immediate action would surely jeopardise every possibility of granting further Local Self-Government, as is clearly evident from two outstanding facts—one that the sanitary cess is increased and the other that the present N.A.C. is continued in teeth of opposition.

The idea of a joint deputation from Andheri, Vile Parle and Santa Cruz is no doubt a good one, but when every suburb wants its own divergent view to dominate, all efforts towards a joint deputation would involve further loss of time in arriving at a common course of action, and would make the deputation impossible. Furthermore, when the tax has been increased on Santa Cruz alone, it is the duty of our Association to protest independently and there exists, therefore, no need of inviting other suburbs to join in a deputation—the main object of which is strongly to protest against the increase of sanitary cess without granting of further local self-government.

Under the circumstances, we hope Mr. Mehta will see the importance of taking immediate action, with a view to bring pressure upon the Minister to look into the matter, and we trust, Mr. Mehta will not dispute the considerate mass opinion of Santa Cruz rate-payers.—Yours, etc.

M. M. GHODY,
HIRALAL M. DESAI,
Hon. Secretaries,
Santa Cruz Residents' Association.

July 15.

WAGONS & UNDERFRAMES.

MANUFACTURERS' PLEA OF INCREASE OF PROTECTION.

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Messrs. Andrew Stewart and George B. Simmons, Managing Director and Works Accountant respectively of the Angus Engineering Works, gave evidence before the Tariff Board to-day. They strongly supported the plea of manufacturers of wagons for increase of protection of wagons and underframes. They stated that owing to their continued inability to meet severe competition from the United Kingdom they had been led to the investigation of the subject of Tariff rates on raw material and finished articles. Proceeding, witnesses said that comparing the tariff amounts they paid with the estimated maximum tariff amounts paid on imported finished article, it would readily be apparent that the protection now given to the steel industry operated against the interests of Indian manufacturers of wagons, a position which called for redress. Apart from all considerations of protection, their inference was that to place the Indian manufacturer of these specific items on merely an equal footing with foreign competitors it required a duty of 13.6 per cent. on imported finished articles.—Free Press.

GIRL PASSES OFF AS MAN FOR 7 YEARS.

BOUND OVER FOR STEALING COOKED RICE.

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Saroda Daso, who for seven years passed herself off as a man was placed before the Alipore Policie Magistrate to-day for stealing some quantity of cooked rice. The accused pleaded guilty, saying she stole the rice because she was hungry. The Magistrate taking pity on the girl, dealt her under the First Offenders' Act and discharged her under personal bond of Rs. 30 for good behaviour.—Free Press.

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A TRIAL LIFE READING FREE TO READERS OF THIS PAPER

The well-known Astrologer, Prof. Roxroy, has once more decided to favour the people of this country with Free Test Readings of their lives.

Prof. Roxroy's fame is so well-known in this country that he hardly needs an introduction from us. His power to read the lives of people, no matter at what distance they may be, is described as simply marvellous.

Even Astrologers of various nationalities and reputation all over the world, acknowledge him to be their master and follow in his footsteps. He tells you what you are capable of and how you can be successful, and mentions the favourable and unfavourable periods in your life. His descriptions as to past, present and future events will astonish and help you.

Mr. Paul Stahmann, an experienced astrologer of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says:—

"The horoscope which Professor ROXROY worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an astrologer myself, I carefully examined his planetary calculations and indications and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up-to-date in his science."

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INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF

A Calcutta message says:—"Shaik Hinoo and 12 other Muslims were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from one year to six months, on a charge of rioting. During the riots on April 24 the accused tried to rescue an arrested Muslim.—Free Press.

The Madras Agricultural Conference organised in connection with the Golden Jubilee celebration of the Agricultural Education opened on Tuesday in the presence of a big gathering of agriculturists from all over the presidency and elsewhere.

Miss Zakieh Abdul Hameed Sulemain, Egyptian lady educationist, is on a visit to Allahabad. She has come to India to study the social and educational conditions in this country.—A. P.

The "Bengalee" understands that the convicts in the Alipore Jail Murder Case who had been on hunger strike for the last six days were prevailed upon to take food on Tuesday by the Jail authorities. The Reasons of the hunger strike are not known yet.—Free Press.

Latest reports from Pabna state that the disturbance has subsided even in the interior. Arrests still continue, and about 500 persons have so far been arrested in connexion with looting.—Free Press.

LICENSE FOR PROCESSIONS.

GAYA, July 13.

A notification has been issued over the signatures of the Magistrate and the police Superintendent making it necessary for all classes of persons intending to bring out processions within the limits of the Municipalities of Gaya, Tikari, Daudnagar and the towns of Aurangabad, Jahanabad, and Nayada to apply for a license during the months of July and August.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD FLOODED.

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

After the cloudy and humid weather it rained here heavily at regular intervals the whole of yesterday. At night it rained with greater fury, in torrents followed by a violent gust of wind. During the last 24 hours the amount of rain registered was 7 inches and 55 cents. All the low-lying parts of city had been flooded and conveyance and pedestrians had to wade through knee-deep of water. Clouds are still threatening with more rain.—Free Press.

CATTLE-LIFTERS KILLED IN FIGHT

PESHAWAR, July 14.

Recently a gang of armed tribesmen lifted a herd of cattle at Thojami. Sardar Ghaus Baksh Khan Mazari, Jamadar, Military Border Police, accompanied by some constables pursued the miscreants till he encountered them at the foot of Mount Giandri. Many of the offenders were killed in the scuffle while others ran away leaving the cattle.—A. P.

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THE WEATHER.

MONSOON'S PROGRESS.

GENERAL RAINFALL.

SIMLA, July 15.

The monsoon is vigorous in Gujarat and Rajputana and continues active in the central parts of the country, but it has weakened in the Punjab and the United Provinces plains.

The temperature is generally below normal in Northwest India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Orissa, the West United Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Konkan and North Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, East United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Sind, Central India and South Hyderabad; while a few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Kashmir, Northwest Frontier Provinces, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

8 INCHES RAIN IN AHMEDABAD.

Chief amounts are:—Dhubri 2 inches; Cherrapunji and Jalpaiguri 3; Hukital 2; Agra 1 1|2; Roorkee and Mukteswar 4; Ambala 1; Simla 2; Dalhousie and Parachinar 3; Bikaner 2; Mount Abu, Ajmer and Dwarka 1; Surat 2; Ahmedabad 8; Akola 1 1|2; Chanda 1; Jagdalpur, Parbhani and Trichinopoly 2.

Forecast:—Increase in Assam and Arakan. —A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 15.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 14th July 1926	Total since 1st June 1926	June 1st to 1924	June 1st to 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct
Colaba Point.	0 38	29 47	21 08	31 99
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 50	39 62	22 69	33 95
Esplanade (Gokal Tej. Hospital)				
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 35	36 72	25 01	33 45
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill				

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 16th July 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m 29.721 inches (·046 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.641 inches (·022 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.038
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.0 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.2 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.1 degrees (3.1 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 79·0 degrees (0.9 above normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 92 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 80 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. SSE
Velocity " " 12 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy =10)
Rainfall in 24 hours 038 inches
Total rainfall during the month 23.28 "
" " " year 32.56 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 15th July 1926, giving data for the proceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala has had 1.15" of rain and Delhi 0.44". Skies are clear over the extreme north and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Temperature was below normal.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 1.47" of rain and Jhansi 0.52". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was generally below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jacobabad has had 0.43" of rain, Bikaner 1.87", Jodhpur 0.20", Ajmer 1.11", Jaipur 0.64", Kotah 0.22" and Mount Abu 2.64". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in upper Sind and at Bikaner, while the maximum alone was below normal in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 0.20" of rain, Dwarka 1.00", Veraval 0.78", Bhavnagar Para 0.52", Surat 2.16", Ahmedabad 7.55", Deesa 0.30" and Neemuch 0.75". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was below normal in Gujarat and east Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.40" of rain, Akola 1.40", Amraoti 0.49", Nagpur 0.23", Chanda 1.05" and Raipur 0.74". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature wass below normal at Akola and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.38" of rain and Karwar 0.27". Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normali The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 88 deg. .1 (3 deg. above normal) and the lowest 79 deg. .0 (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad has had .48" of rain and Nizamabad 0.20". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature was below normal in Hyderabad and above normal at Sholapur.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions caused by the depression over the United Provinces have persisted and again helped to cause widespread rain in northern and central India with a few heavy falls in Gujarat and Rajputana. The monsoon continues weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana, the west United Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad, and local in the east Punjab, Sind, Central India West, the Konkan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras. The only important fall, which remains to be mentioned, is 1.77" at Trichinopoly.

Forecast.—Decrease in northwest India.

DAILY WEATHER TELEGRAM FOR THE 14TH JULY 1926 ISSUED FROM SIMLA.

Widespread tnd locally heavy rain has fallen in northern and central India. Temperature was about 10 deg. below normal in the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Gujarat, Kashmir, the Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Rajputana, Central India, Malabar and on the north Madras coast, while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, the North-West Frontier Province, northeast Baluchisan, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Report, were:—Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Gauhati, Jessore, Burdwan, Bogra one and a half inches; Jalpaiguri six; Dinajpur, Ranchi one; Lucknow, Bahraich, Meerut one; Bareilly six; Mukteswar four; Mussooree one and a half; Dalhousie three; Sialkot one and a half; Khushab two; Lyallpur, Srinagar one; Gulmarg three; Sonamarg one and a half; Harnai three-quarters; Nowgong one; Hanamkonda two; Cocanada one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON THU. THE 15TH OF JULY 1926

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Norma l 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta ..	—	0	0.34	—0.34	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	—	1 35	1.45	+0.10	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	..	4.72	5.33	—0.61	34.77
Lahore ..	0.04	1.35	4.31	—2.96	19.62
Hissar ..	—	2.32	3.38	—1.06	14.47
Ambala ..	1 15	5.67	7.54	—1.87	30.49
Delhi ..	0 44	4.76	7.25	—2.49	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	1 47	4.49	7.03	—2.54	26.90
Mainpur ..	0.02	2.29	6.26	—3.97	27.07
Jhansi ..	0 52	2.33	10.24	—7.91	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0 03	5.83	7.26	—1.43	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	2.94	10.03	—7.09	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	0 43	0 43	0.59	—0.16	3.68
Karachi ..	..	0 02	2.20	—2.18	7.56
Rajputana-					
Bikaner ..	1 87	2 76	2.95	—0.19	11.79
Ajmer ..	1 11	4.12	5.73	—1.61	20.65
Jaipur ..	0 64	4.71	6.33	—1.62	24.21
Kotah ..	0 22	3.87	8.69	—4.82	28.23
Mount Abu ..	2 64	11.45	14.25	—2.80	60.76
Kathiawar—	..				
Bhuj ..	0 20	4 17	4.57	—0.40	14.39
Dwaraka ..	1 00	2 54	6 04	—3 70	13.52
Veraval ..	0 78	16.61	6.88	+4.42	18.80
Rajkot ..	0 08	8.21	9.73	—1.52	26.29
Bhavnagar para ..	0 52	4.65	7.18	—2.53	21.20
Surat ..	2.16	16.39	16.60	—0.21	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	7.55	13.91	9.49	+4.42	28.83
Deesa ..	0 30	4.32	6.07	—1.75	24.70
Cental India W.					
Neemuch ..	0.75	9.04	8.18	+0.86	29.19
Indore ..	0 07	8.49	10.46	—1.97	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.17	9.25	15.42	—6.17	55.11
Saugor ..	0.40	9.64	12.99	—3.05	44.95
Hoshangabad	0 14	12.42	12.75	—0.33	48.83
Khandwa ..	0 12	11.09	9.44	+1.65	29.03
Akola ..	1 40	11.63	9.70	+1.83	31.35
Amraoti ..	0 49	6.44	11.03	—4.59	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.23	20.14	15.86	+4.28	48.97
Chanda ..	1 05	11.51	15.37	—3.86	51.90
Raipur ..	0 74		15.21		50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.38	29.47	32 36	—2.89	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0 04	39.99	45.86	—5.87	99.98
Mormugao ..	..	38.08	45.83	—7.75	92.95
Karwar 11th..	0.27	43.38	57.63	—14.25	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	0 01	6.13	6.68	—0.55	22.23
Ahmednagar	0 04	5.76	6.67	+0.08	22.35
Poona ..	0.01	7.58	8.00	—0.42	27.11
Sholapur ..	0 01	5.62	6.77	—0.75	28.45
Bijapur ..	..	2.95	4.41	—1.46	20.90
Belgaum ..	..	17.25	15.36	+1.89	50.15
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.48	11.49	8.08	+3.41	27.53
Nizamabad					
Indur ..	0 20	5.51	10.01	—4.50	40.08
Hyderabad ..	..	3.58	7.46	—3.88	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	..	48.21	56.97	—8.76	125.68
Calicut ..	..	49.75	49.28	+0.47	117.16
Cochin ..	0.01	46.38	40.48	+6.51	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	14 58	17 32	—2.74	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0 48	19.64	10.91	+8.73	84.16
MadrasExcluding	0.26	3.57	7.65	—4.08	41.59
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	3.23	2.67	+0.56	20.51
Bellary ..	..	6.96	4.93	+2.03	31.23
Cuddapah ..	..	2.35	3.65	—1.30	50.74
Madras ..	..	3.46	5.02	—1.56	35.37
Bangalore ..	..	1.90	2.36	—0.46	22.29
Coimbatore ..					
Trichinopoly	1 77	3 71	2.08	+2.64	33.18
Nagapatam ..	..	0.35	2.18	—1.83	54.98

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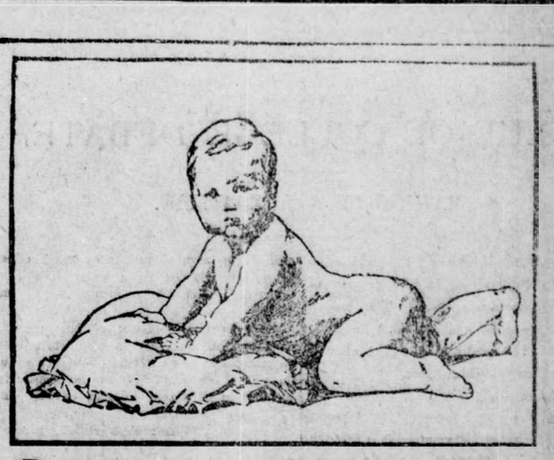

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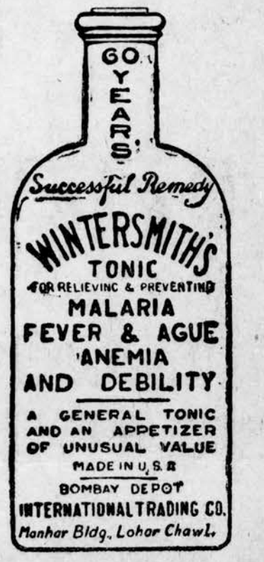
Don't risk the development of rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, gravel, stone, and other results of kidney disorder. Middle-aged people, especially, should take an occasional course of Doan's to keep the kidneys thoroughly active.



NASIK LETTER.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, July 11.

The Nasik politics are getting livelier as the triennial Council elections come nearer. Mr. R. G. Pradhan, the sitting member, had been a Liberal up-to-now. But realising that Liberalism is a spent-up force, only a month back he signed the Responsivist creed.

The Congress party has already selected Mr. B. J. Marathey, editor of "Swatantrya", a Marathi weekly, as a Congress candidate. Mr. Marathey is a staunch Congressman, a persuasive speaker and an able debator and had worked hard for the success of Non-co-operation movement in this district. His candidature has already been approved by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and finally confirmed by the Congress Working Committee at its meeting recently held in Calcutta.

CO-OPERATORS' DAY.

The International Co-operators' day was celebrated on the 3rd July in the Nasik High School under the presidentship of Mr. Bristoe, the Collector of Nasik. Messrs Gupte, Abhyankar, Devrukhkar and Gokhale delivered speeches.

CONGRESS MEETING.

A general meeting of the District Congress Committee was requisitioned by 24 Responsivists with a view to resolve that no Congress candidate be put forward to contest the Council seat of this district. The proposal was clearly aimed at nullifying the policy and the spirit of the resolutions of the Cawnpore Congress and the All-India Congress Committee and therefore unconstitutional. But the Responsivists enrolled about 216 new Congress members in order to secure a majority for their proposal But the Congress party upset the Responsivist game by enrolling 258 new members which gave a clear-cut majority to the Congress party. A general meeting of the District Congress Committee was held on Sunday, 4th July, at 6 p.m. in the Town Hall. Mr. V. B. Akut, the duly elected President of the Committee, presided. The Responsivists, hopeless of securing majority, unconstitutionally proposed another president, but it was ruled out. Mr. Akut tried in vain to restore order for over an hour. But it appeared that the Responsivist section was out to disturb the meeting. Mr. Akut had therefore to dissolve the meeting without going in for any business.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

Mr. V. B. Akut, a senior pleader of this place and a Congressman of long standing, has decided to contest one of the seats of the Legislative Assembly from the central division on Congress ticket. He has signed the Congress pledge and he is likely to be accepted by the Congress Working Committee as a Congress candidate.

Much controversy has centred round the question of presidentship at the meeting of Congress members held on 4th July. According to the constitution of the Congress Committee, an annual meeting is held each year of all those who sign the Congress creed and pay the subscription, either in cash or in hand-spun yarn, to elect the office-bearers of the Committee for one year. In fact such a meeting was held in November, 1925, when Mr. V. B. Akut was duly elected the President of the Committee for one year. Once the above facts are clearly understood, the conclusion is irresistible that none but Mr. Akut was the rightful President of the meeting of 4th July.

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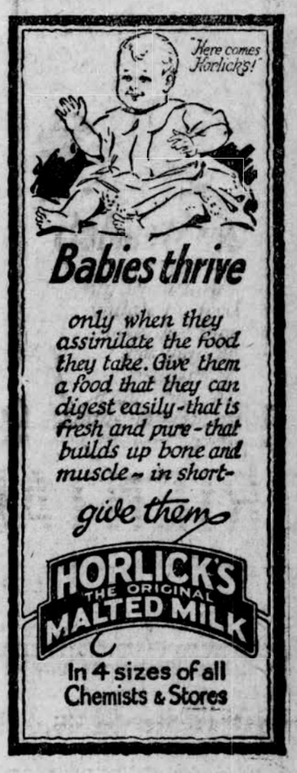
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Sores & Eruptions
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No 7- Medco
After a hectic but cheery visit, the time comes for me to depart. Dom Marcel, leader of the latest revolution, sees me off.
"A farewell glass of wine" say I. "It breaks my heart" says he, bowing graceful like, "but I must hurry back to get things in order. The caballeros are always late and that spoilt our last revolution. I must time them better."
As the train moves off, I press my "Competition" into his ready hand. "Here you are, old son" quoth I. "With this you'll be on time, every time"
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